# The Columbian.

OLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, STAR OF THE NORTH, and COLUMBIAN, Consolidated.]

Issued Weekly, every Friday Morning, at BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA CO., Pa.

AT TWO DOLLARS per year. To subscribers out of the county the terms are strictly in advance.

☞No paper discontinued except at the option of the publishers, until all arrearages are paid, but long continued credits will not be given.

All papers sent out of the State or to distant post offices must be paid for in advance, unless a responsible person in Columbia county assumes to pay the subscription due on demand.

POSTAGE is no longer exacted from subscribers n the county.

JOB PRINTING.

The Jobbing Department of the COLUMBIAN is very complete, and our Job Printing will compare favorably with that of the large cities. All work done on short notice, neatly and at moderate prices.

# The Columbian.

G. E. ELWELL, J. K. BITTENBENDER, } Proprietors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, APRIL 4, 1884.

THE COLUMBIAN, VOL. XVIII NO 14
COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, VOL XLVIII, NO 6

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

| | 1M | 2M | 3M | 6M | 1Y |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| One inch | $2 00 | $3 50 | $5 00 | $8 00 | $ 00 |
| Two inches | 3 00 | 4 00 | 5 00 | 8 00 | 13 00 |
| Three inches | 4 00 | 5 00 | 7 00 | 11 00 | 15 00 |
| Four inches | 5 00 | 7 00 | 9 00 | 13 00 | 20 00 |
| Quarter column | 6 00 | 8 00 | 10 00 | 15 00 | 25 00 |
| Half column | 10 01 | 14 00 | 17 00 | 25 00 | 50 00 |
| One column | 20 00 | 25 00 | 30 00 | 50 00 | 100 00 |

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Legal advertisements two dollars per inch for three insertions, and at that rate for additional insertions without reference to length.

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Transient or Local notices, ten cents a line, regular advertisements half rates.

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L. E. WALLER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Bloomsburg, Pa.
Office over 1st. National Bank.

N. U. FUNK, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office in Exchange Building.

C. R. BUCKALEW, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. BLOOMSBURG, PA.
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JOHN M. CLARK, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, AND JUSTICE OF THE PEACE. BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office over Moyer Bros. Drug Store.

C. W. MILLER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Office in Brower's building, second floor, room No. 1 Bloomsburg, Pa.

B. FRANK ZARR, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. Bloomsburg, Pa.
Office corner of Centre and Main Streets. Clark's Building.
Can be consulted in German.

GEO. E. ELWELL, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
NEW COLUMBIAN BUILDING, Bloomsburg, Pa.
Member of the United States Law Association. Collections made in any part of America or Europe.

PAUL E. WIRT, Attorney-at-Law.
Office in COLUMBIAN BUILDING, Room No. 2, second floor. BLOOMSBURG, PA.

S. KNORR. L. S. WINTERSTEEN.
KNORR & WINTERSTEEN, Attorneys-at-Law.
Office in 1st National Bank building, second floor, first door to the left. Corner of Main and Market streets Bloomsburg, Pa.
☞ *Pensions and Bounties Collected.*

J. H. MAIZE, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Office in Maize's building, over Billmeyer's grocery.
May 20, '81.

C. B. BROCKWAY, Attorney-at-Law, ALSO NOTARY PUBLIC.
Office in his building opposite Court House, 2nd floor, Bloomsburg, Pa. apr 13 '83

JOHN C. YOCUM, Attorney-at-Law,
CATAWISSA, PA.
Office in NEWS ITEM building, Main street.
Member of the American Attorneys' Association. Collections made in any part of America.
Jan. 5, 1882.

A. K. OSWALD, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Jackson Building, Rooms 4 and 5.
May 6, 81 BERWICK, PA

RHAWN & ROBINS, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.
Catawissa, Pa.
Office, corner of Third and Main streets.

W. E. SMITH, Attorney-atLaw, Berwick. Pa.
Can be Consulted in German.
ALSO FIRST-CLASS FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES REPRESENTED.
☞Office first door below the post office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

C. G. BARKLEY, Attorney-at-Law office in Brower's building, 2nd story, Rooms 4 & 5

R. BUCKINGHAM, Attorney-at-Law Office, Brockway's Building, 1st floor, Bloomsburg, Penn'a. may 7, '80-t f

J. B. McKELVY, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, north side Main street, below Market

A. L. FRITZ, Attorney-at Law. Office in COLUMBIAN Building.

C. M. DRINKER, GUN & LOCKSMITH
Sewing Machines and Machinery of all kinds repaired. OPERA HOUSE Building, Bloomsburg, Pa.

DR. J. C. RUTTER, PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
Office, North Market street, Bloomsburg, Pa

DR. WM. M. REBER, Surgeon and Physician. Office corner of Rock and Market street.

J. R. EVANS, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, (Office and Residence on Third street.

W. H. HOUSE, —DENTIST,—
BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.
All styles of work done in a superior manner, work warranted as represented. TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN by the use of Gas, and free of charge when artificial teeth are inserted.
Office over Bloomsburg Banking Company.
*To be open at all hours during the day.*
Nov. 28-1y

FIRE INSURANCE.
CHRISTIAN F. KNAPP, BLOOMSBURG, PA.
HOME, OF N. Y.
MERCHANTS', OF NEWARK, N. J.
CLINTON, N. Y.
PEOPLES' N. Y.
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These OLD CORPORATIONS are well seasoned by age and FIRE TESTED and have never yet had a loss settled by any court of law Their assets are all invested in SOLID SECURITIESand are liable to the hazard of FIRE only.
Losses PROMPTLY and HONESTLY adjusted and paid as soon as determined by CHRISTIAN F. KNAPP, SPECIAL AGENT AND ADJUSTER BLOOMSBURG, PA.
The people of Columbia county should patronize the agency where losses if any are settled and paid by one of their own citizens
PROMPTNESS, EQUITY, FAIR DEALING.

ALL KINDS OF JOB PRINTING AT THIS OFFICE.

E. B. BROWER, PLUMBING,
GAS FITTING & STEAM HEATING.
DEALER
STOVES & TINWARE.
All kinds of work in Sheet Iron, Roofing and Spouting promptly attended to.
☞Strict attention given to heating by steam.
Corner of Main & East Sts., Bloomsburg, Pa.

Clothing! Clothing! Clothing!
G. W. BERTSCH,
THE MERCHANT TAILOR,
AND DEALER IN
Gents' Furnishing Goods
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
CLOTHING!!
Having very recently opened a new Merchant Tailoring and Gents' Furnishing Goods Store, in KNORR & WINTERSTEEN'S building, on Main street, where I am prepared to make to order, at short notice, first class suits of clothing—always in the latest styles—and prices reasonable. Fits guaranteed. Having learned how to cut garments to suit customers, and also what kind of material will give satisfaction, I would ask you to please call and examine the
BEST SELECTED STOCK OF GOODS
Ever shown in Columbia county,
Before Purchasing Elsewhere.
Store next door to First National Bank
Corner Main & Market Sts.
Bloomsburg, Pa.
April 13-1


(Continued from last week.)

## How Watch Cases are Made.

It is a fact not generally known that the *James Boss' Gold Watch Cases* really contain more *pure gold* than many "solid" gold cases The demand for these watch cases has led to the manufacture of a very poor grade of solid gold watch cases—low in quality, and deficient in quantity. These cases are made from 4½ to 10 karats, and a 5 or 6 karat case is often sold for 12 or 14 karats. It is not economy to buy a watch case so poor in quality that it will soon lose its color, or one so soft that it will lose its shape and fail to shut tight, thus letting in dust and damaging the works, or one so thin that a slight blow will break the crystal, and perhaps the movement. It IS economy to buy a *James Boss' Gold Watch Case*, in which none of these things ever occur. This watch case is not an experiment—it has been made nearly *thirty years*.

HAZLETON, PA., Oct. 24, 1882.

I sold two James Boss' Gold Watch Cases thirty years ago, when they first came out, and they are in good condition yet. One of them is carried by a carpenter, Mr. A. W. Drake, of Harleton, and only shows the wear in one or two places; the other by Mr. Bowman, of Cunningham, Pa.; and I can produce one or both of these cases at any time.

SYLVESTER ENGLE, Jeweler.

Send 3 cent stamp to Keystone Watch Case Factories, Philadelphia, Pa., for handsome illustrated Pamphlet showing how James Boss' and Keystone Watch Cases are made.

*(To be Continued.)*


THE COMPLETE HOME. Agents Wanted for this beautiful book. New edition.—New bindings.—New illustrations from new designs. Superbly gotten up. Same low price. Adapted to all classes. Sells at sight. Agents doing big work EXCELLENT TERMS. The handsomest prospectus ever issued. Apply now.
BRADLEY, GARRETSON & Co., 66 North 4th St. Philadelphia, Pa. Also other grand new books and Bibles.
mar 28-1y ald

Good Pay for Agents. $100 to $200 per mo. made selling our Grand New History Famous and Decisive Battles of the World Write to J. C. McCurdy & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
mar 28-1y ald

CATARRH

Causes no Pain. Gives relief at once. Thorough treatment will cure. Not a liquid or snuff. Apply with finger. Price 50 cents, by mail or at druggists.
HAY-FEVER
—Rev. H. H. Fairall, D. D., editor of the *Iowa Methodist*, says editorially, November, 1883: "We tested Ely's Cream Balm, and believe that, by a thorough course of treatment, it will cure almost every case of catarrh. Ministers, as a class, are afflicted with head and throat troubles, and catarrh seems more prevalent than ever. We cannot recommend Ely's Cream Balm too highly.
March 28-4w d

M. C. SLOAN & BRO.,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Manufacturers of
CARRIAGES BUGGIES, PHAETONS.
SLEIGHS, PLATFORM WAGONS, &C
First-class work always on hand.
*REPAIRING NEATLY DONE.*
*Prices reduced to suit the times.*

B. F. HARTMAN
REPRESENTS THE FOLLOWING
AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANIES

| | |
|---|---|
| North American of Philadelphia. | |
| Franklin, " " | |
| Pennsylvania, " " | |
| York, of Pennsylvania. | |
| Hanover, of N. Y. | |
| Queens, of London. | |
| North British, of London. | |

Office on Market street, No. 5, Bloomsburg.
oct. 24, 79-1y

FREAS BROWN'S INSURANCE AGENCY. Mover's new building, Main street, Bloomsburg, Pa.

| | Assets. |
|---|---|
| Aetna Insurance Co., of Hartford, Conn. | $7,078,220 |
| Royal of Liverpool | 13,500,000 |
| Lancashire | 10,000,000 |
| Fire Association, Philadelphia | 4,165,710 |
| Phœnix, of London | 5,266,374 |
| London & Lancashire, of England | 1,709,970 |
| Hartford of Hartford | 2,273,650 |
| Springfield Fire and Marine | 3,082,800 |

As the agencies are direct, policies are written for the insured without any delay in the office at Bloomsburg. Oct. 26, '81-tf.

Read the papers and be posted as to the best and cheapest spot in the city to buy your Ready-made Clothing. Our spring stock, now ready, is fine, well assorted and low priced.
A. C. YATES & CO.
Ledger Building, Chestnut & 6th St
PHILADELPHIA.
Feb 20 '84

Where the Fire is Out.
MAGIC NO MORE A MYSTERY—SEEN FROM ACROSS THE WORLD.

"Haroun of Aleppo," said Sir Philip Derval "had mastered every secret in nature which the nobler magic seeks to fathom. He discovered that the true art of healing is to assist Nature to throw off the disease—to summon, as it were, the whole system to eject the enemy that has fastened on a part. His processes all included the reinvigoration of the principle of life."

In this the Eastern sage merely anticipated the practice of the best physicians of to-day. What life itself is, nobody knew then—nobody knows now. But we have learned something of the reasons why the mysterious tide rises and falls. Provided the great organs of the body are not irreparably destroyed, medical science can always relieve, and often save. Yet no reputable physician now adheres to the barbarous and stupid processes of depletion, such as bleeding, by which it was attempted to cure disease by reducing the patient's ability to resist it. Now-a-days we do not tear down the fort to help the garrison—we strengthen it.

In this intelligent and beneficient work, it is conceded that PARKER'S TONIC leads all other medicines. As an invigorant it acts immediately and powerfully upon the circulation and the organs of digestion, thus giving Nature the assistance she calls for. It follows that all ailments of the stomach, kidneys and liver are at once relieved or cured. No other preparation embodies the same qualities or produces similar results. It is delicious to use, and the best known anti-intoxicant. Price 50c and $1. Hiscox & Co., New York.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
NEVER FAILS.
THE GREAT NERVE CONQUEROR.
A SPECIFIC FOR
EPILEPSY, SPASMS, CONVULSIONS, FALLING SICKNESS, ST. VITUS DANCE, ALCHOHOLISM, OPIUM EATING, SYPHILLIS, SCROFULA, KINGS EVIL, UGLY BLOOD DISEASES, DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUSNESS, SICK HEADACHE, RHEUMATISM, NERVOUS WEAKNESS, NERVOUS PROSTRATION, BRAIN WORRY, BLOOD SORES, BILIOUSNESS, COSTIVENESS, KIDNEY TROUBLES AND IRREGULARITIES.
$1.50 per bottle at druggists.
The Dr. S. A. Richmond Med. Co., Proprietors
St. Joseph, Mo. (1)
Correspondence freely answered by Physicians.
C. N. CRITTENTON, Agent, New York.

A CLEAR HEAD.
"One year ago I was induced to try AYER'S PILLS as a remedy for Indigestion, Constipation, and Headache, from which I had long been a great sufferer. Commencing with a dose of five Pills, I found their action easy, and obtained prompt relief. In continuing their use, a single Pill taken after dinner, daily, has been all the medicine I have required. AYER'S PILLS have kept my system regular and my head clear, and benefited me more than all the medicines ever before tried. Every person similarly afflicted should know their value. 152 State St., Chicago, June 6, 1882.
M. V. WATSON."
For all diseases of the stomach and bowels, try AYER'S PILLS.
PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists.

WAINWRIGHT & CO.,
*WHOLESALE GROCERS,*
PHILADELPHIA
TEAS, SYRUPS, COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES.
RICE, SPICES, SICARS SODA, &C., &C.
N. E. Corner Second and Arch streets.
☞Orders will receive prompt attention

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS FOR THE LIVER
And all Bilious Complaints.
Safe to take, being purely vegetable; no griping. Price 25 cents. All Druggists.
March 21-4w d

BLOOMSBURG PLANING MILL
—:o:—
The undersigned having put his Planing Mill on Railroad Street, in first-class condition, is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line.
FRAMES, SASH, DOORS, BLINDS, MOULDINGS, FLOORING, Etc.
furnished at reasonable prices. All lumber used is well seasoned and none but skilled workmen are employed.
ESTIMATES FOR BUILDINGS
furnished on application. Plans and specifications prepared by an experienced draughtsman
CHARLES KRUG,
Bloomsburg, Pa


## SELECT STORY.

### WHO'S YOUR FRIEND?

Lord Bertie Ellesmere walked into his wife's sitting room one afternoon, with an unusually serious expression on his face. For Lord Bertie was a young man of a cheerful disposition, not given to serious thoughts. He found Lady Bertie in her room, engrossed in the absorbing occupation of looking in the glass. She did not turn when he entered, but continued to study the dimples in her chin. She had been a recognized beauty when she married, and still held that position; therefore she must be forgiven for continuing to look in the glass without apology, whether her husband or any one else entered the room. Actresses do not apologize for settling their ruffles and studying the effect of their "make up" in the green room mirror all the while they carry on a conversation; why, then, should not a society beauty watch her own face while she talks? It is but a matter of business in both cases.

Lord and Lady Bertie had been married two years, and they were still excellent friends. No jealously or misunderstanding had, so far, marred their content with each other.

Lord Bertie sat down and looked attentively for a moment at his wife's back. It was an exceedingly pretty back, but its prettiness did not occupy his mind at this moment.

"May," he said suddenly, and in a grave voice, "is there anything you want?"

"Anything I want!" exclaimed Lady Bertie. "Well, I should think so! I want an Esquimaux dog; I want my diamonds re-set; I want to go to St. Petersburg this winter; I want—I can't think of them all now, but I want a hundred things!"

"Do you want money?"

"Money? Not particularly at the moment; but if you are over-burdened with bank notes, I feel sure I can use them."

"Don't talk nonsense, May: I'm in earnest. And I do wish you'd turn round."

"I'm busy," replied Lady Bertie. And so, indeed, she was. She was applying with the greatest care and skill a minute patch of sticking plaster to a tiny defect which she had discovered on her chin. "Fancy you being in earnest!" she went on. "What can it be about?"

"May, have you been gambling?" asked Lord Bertie abruptly.

"Gambling!" cried Lady Bertie. "Certainly not! Why I should have hollows under my eyes in a fortnight! What can have put such an idea into your head?"

"I'll tell you," said Lord Bertie. "Just now, for the second time, I have seen a dreadful looking Jew, with any quantity of gold watch chain over an immense waistcoat, going out of this house. Now what on earth can you want with a Jew, if it isn't to borrow money?"

"Dear me!" said Lady Bertie, with scorn, "what a poverty-stricken imagination yours must be! One might want a great many things of a Jew, I should think Jews are very clever people."

"Don't you mean to tell me what that man comes to see you for?" asked Lord Bertie in a gloomy tone.

"No!" said Lady Bertie airily, but with much decision; "no, I don't. Now," she added, turning around at last, "am I looking well to-day?"

"You are getting handsomer, I believe," said Lord Bertie, but still in the same gloomy tone.

"I'm very glad you think so!" exclaimed Lady Bertie, with fervor. "That's all right, then. And she left the mirror and came to a low chair near her husband. She was exceedingly graceful, and could sit down in an artistic manner worthy of the great Sarah. She formed a lovely picture, in her white wrapper that was little more than a cloud of Valenciennes, as she posed herself in her favorite lounge and crossed her pretty pink-slippered feet. Lord Bertie had thrown himself into an easy but hardly graceful attitude—his legs outstretched and his heels on the ground, his hands in his trouser pockets. Sitting thus, he eyed his beautiful wife all over with a dejected and perplexed air.

"It's not all right," he said, after a moment. "I hate mysteries. We've kept clear of them so far, May. If you won't clear this one up, I'll cut it short by telling the servants that Jew is not to enter the house."

"Oh, do!" said Lady Bertie; "that will make such a nice little scandal for the servants' hall. And by to-morrow it will be half over town."

"Well, I don't want to make a fool of myself, and I'm sure I've no desire that you should be talked about; but I can't stand this state of things."

"In fact, you are dying of curiosity."

"Not at all. But if you are in difficulties, I'm ready to get you out of them. There's my hand on it, May; and all I ask is, don't go to anybody else."

"What a dear boy you are!" said Lady Bertie. "But there's nothing to be so serious about, I assure you. I'm not going to tell you why my friend comes here, or what my business is with him; because that would be countenancing absurd tyranny on your part, which I don't mean to do."

"Don't answer me like that, May, I can't stand it. The light comedy manner isn't appropriate. I'm in earnest, and you've done nothing but chaff me since I came in."

"Very well, I'll drop into melo-drama. Wild horses won't drag my secret from me; you may take my life, but I will not speak! Now I must dress to go out; so good-bye."

She rose, went away to her dressing room, and rang the bell for her maid. So the conversation ended of necessity.

For three weeks Lord Bertie lived in a state of gloom and uneasiness, playing the amateur detective, and playing it with no results. He saw no more of the Jew; and as the conviction forced itself upon him that the man had been told not to come, he grew more gloomy and more uneasy. For three whole weeks he said no word to Lady Bertie except in public; and even then he sometimes fixed his eyes upon her in a truely melodramatic manner. For a young man of a cheerful disposition this seemed strange; but he was haunted by a conviction that Lady Bertie was much cleverer than himself, and he was resolved not to be deceived by her apparently light-hearted indifference to his displeasure.

The breach gradually widened until it became evident to their intimate friends that Lord and Lady Bertie were no longer on good terms. As to their domestic life, it was shipwrecked, and that very easily. Lady Bertie went through her accustomed round of social duties, and was just as gay and just as bright as ever; but she never saw her husband, except when he offered her his arm as a matter of business. For a little while this amused her rather; it was like playing in a French comedy to have a sulky, jealous husband, and to be consoled by a hundred charming creatures, all admirable specimens of the various approved types of lady-killers, for consolation of this kind was offered on the instant. Lady Bertie recognized, with a half angry and half triumphant amusement, that the admiration offered her to-day was of a different order from that which had been hers three weeks ago. Perhaps this sense of power, the consciousness that there was abundant mockery of love ready to hand, helped her to understand the value of the real love which the world already believed her to have lost.

One morning she sent a message to her husband, asking him to come to her room. He came, and stood silently at attention. As before, she was looking at herself in the glass.

"Good morning, Bertie," she said gayly, and turned from the mirror to look at him. "Don't you think this nonsense has gone on long enough? I expect in the next twenty-four hours to have at least half a dozen projects of elopement submitted for my consideration. Now the Duke wouldn't like a scandal of that sort, would he?"

"Probably not," answered Lord Bertie dryly.

"Well, I don't propose to run away just now—that is, if you'll be reasonable. The present agreeable state of things has dated, I believe, from the date when I wouldn't tell you who my friend, the Jew, was. Now I am going to propose terms. If I take you into my confidence, will you keep what I tell you from every living soul?"

"That depends," said Lord Bertie cautiously.

"Then I will not take you into my confidence. Consider that nothing has been said. We will go on as we were, and things shall take their course."

"But I'm awfully tired of it May. Come, say what you have to say, and I'll swear myself to secrecy."

"Absolute?"

"Absolute."

"The subject must never be mentioned when my maid is in the room; I know she talks."

"I won't forget."

"No member of the family is to ever hear of it; I'll kill you if you tell your sister."

"I have sworn."

"Yes, I know; but you must swear also not to tease me or drop hints."

"I swear."

"Well, the Jew is coming this morning and you shall assist at the interview, if you like Do you see this spot, pimple—call it by any bad name you like?"

"I see it."

"Well, he is going to take it off."

"Good heavens! May, you don't mean to say you'd let that man touch you?"

"I'd be touched by—by anything, rather than have a pimple on my face. But he only does it with a camel's hair brush and some stuff that stings."

"But this is radiculous nonsense, my dear May."

"Not at all. He is supposed to understand all about the skin, and he has invented all sorts of lotions for clearing the complexion. Half the women you know employ him, I assure you. Bertie; but I don't want anybody to know I've come to it yet."

"But what's the good of this absurd secrecy? He'll go and tell all these women."

"Not he; he's far too wise to risk his fees.'

"There's something in that, I've no doubt. But I can hardly believe any man calling himself a man can have such a trade."

"Well, he'll be here in two minutes; you can stay and see for yourself that I have spoken the truth. Are you going to apologize for the life you've led me lately?"

"Not exactly; but I'll tell you what, May. I elect myself your complexion-clearer for the future. We'll go yachting to the Mediterranean this year. That'll take away the spots, and you can throw this brute over."

"Agreed!" cried Lady Bertie, just as a knock came at the door.

Lord Bertie did not wish to assist at the ceremony, and he hurried out of one door as the Jew came in the other. But he came later in the morning, and went out with Lady Bertie in her carriage in the afternoon. They seemed absurdly contented with each other's society; and the many admirers of the beautiful Lady Bertie saw very soon that what they had taken for a serious affair was nothing more than a lovers' quarrel.

"Lord Bertie kept his word; he never "told," and he took Lady Bertie to the Mediterranean, where they spent a sort of second honeymoon. And at present Lady Bertie is independent of her Jewish friend's assistance.

### A Law in Optics.

Here is a very singular illustration of the optical delusion which a change of position will sometimes effect:

Take a row of ordinary capital letters and figures:

SSSSSSXXXXXX333333888888.

They are such as are made up of two parts of equal shapes. Look carefully at these and you will perceive that the upper halves of the characters are a very little smaller than the lower halves—so little that an ordinary eye declares them to be of equal size. Now turn the paper upside down and, without any careful looking, you will see that this difference in size is very much exaggerated; that the real top half of the letter is very much smaller than the bottom half. It will be seen from this that there is a tendency in the eye to enlarge the upper part of any object upon which it looks.

### Lieutenant Governor Chauncey F. Black on Blaine's Book.

PARTISAN PREJUDICE CREEPING INTO HISTORICAL RECORDS.

The opinions as to the merits and accuracy of the published tenth chapter of Blaine's forthcoming book with respect to the late Judge Black as a member of the Buchanan administration have differed so widely that the *Patriot* concluded to get an expression from Lieutenant Governor Black on the subject. The correspondent found Governor Black in his delightful retreat at the foot of the famous Brockie, in what he calls his workshop. He is about to publish two volumes entitled the "Essays and Speeches of Jeremiah S. Black," which will be a reproduction of the most important addresses of the late distinguished jurist and statesman, literary, political and forensic, together with his most interesting magazine articles and the whole series of brilliant controversial letters. The volume will not include any of the author's opionions as a judge or attorney general, will be in no sense a record of official work, but a book which cannot fail to interest all classes of intelligent readers. The frontispiece will be an engraving of Judge Black from a photograph by Bradley & Rulofson, of San Francisco. The lieutenant governor has begun to gather materials for the biography of his father, but has no hope of having it ready for the press before the end of two or three years. Meantime, he said, if the correspondent referred to the matter it would be doing him a great favor to publish his respectful but earnest appeal to all persons having letters over Judge Black's hand, of any date, to send copies or the originals, if not especially valued, to his address at York, Pennsylvania.

GOV. BLACK ON BLAINE.

When asked whether he had read the tenth chapter of Mr. Blaine's book, recently published in the newspapers, and whether he regarded the statement as to his father's course during the last months of Mr. Buchanan's term as being just and true, Governor Black said:

"Certainly I have read it. Independent of the fact that everybody reads what Mr. Blaine has to say, whether they like it or not, I was in this instance, for reasons quite obvious, a little more curious than most men. You wished me to speak only of that which relates to Judge Black, and I do not want to be understood as speaking of any other. Mr. Buchanan's fame is under the care of his own family, and they will doubtless look after it in good season. At all events they would probably not thank me for interfering.

"Judge Black was a democrat. Mr. Blaine is a federalist, and if he had been wholly and perfectly fair in dealing with the records of a democratic statesman, he would have been the first federalist writer from John Marshall down, who ever accomplished such a feat of honor and decency. As it is, he has come very near to it, and it is a pity he did not entirely succeed. With his portrayal of Judge Black's moral and intellectual character, and his ascription to him of signal and patriotic service at the most critical period in the country's history, every one interested in the memory of Judge Black must be greatly gratified—and I would not, if I could, suppress an acknowledgement of the intense pleasure which it has given me. He means, I doubt not, to do him political as well as personal justice. But it would have been a marvel, indeed, if the great partisan leader—suddenly turned historian—had failed to color his narrative of those important facts with some of the errors his party has habitually propogated and the prejudices with which it has been saturated for a quarter of a century. when he professes to state historical facts, and Judge Black's relation to them, he does so with reasonable accuracy; when he draws inferences he draws them after his own kind. And in one of these gratuitous inferences, derived from no premise, except that Judge Black had always been an honest democrat, he does him grievous injustice, unintentionally, of course. While he concedes that after the removal of Anderson from Moultrie to Sumter, Judge Black's influence was powerfully exerted for the most vigorous measures against the secession movement, he makes the impression that at an earlier period his attitude, like many others, in both parties, was different. And this is a mistake which Mr. Blaine had no right to make in a work supposed to have been written with the deliberation of history, when the evidences of the truth were so abundant and so accessible.

JUDGE BLACK AND BUCHANAN.

"The differences between Judge Black and the president which came to a head when the answer to the South Carolina Commissioners was under consideration, had existed all along in one degree or another, and though they were differences not about ends but methods, they appear to have been chronic. Judge Black was constantly urging the reinforcement of Anderson; he procured the order which enabled Anderson to move, while Mr. Buchanan did not even remember its terms and his "first promptings were to command him to return." They were not in harmony on the message of December 3. General Cass was much more nearly in accord with the president than was Judge Black, and no sooner had he offered his resignation than he tried to recall it. Mr. Jefferson Davis, you may have observed, has not shared Mr. Blaine's error on this subject. He knew better, and only last year emptied all the vials of his wrath upon Judge Black's head for his belligerent attitude toward the secessionists.

"Mr. Blaine alludes vaguely to the attorney general's opinion of November 20 and intimates that it propounded heresies which crept into the president's message of December 3. This is another mistake. That opinion is, in a legal sense, above his criticism. No lawyer in either party has ever ventured in that direction. 'Its perfect soundness,' said Judge Black in one of his letters to the late Henry Wilson, 'has never been questioned by any man with sense enough to know his right hand from his left.' Mr. Blaine *has* that much sense, he has been credited with more—and, it is for that reason, he prudently omits to state his objections to the document, and I predict that the omission will never be supplied. I refer you to the admirable analysis and conclusive vindication of the paper, beginning at page 325, of Mr. Curtis' life of James Buchanan. It is a pity, however, that the plans of both Mr. Curtis' and Mr. Blaine's books precluded the publication of Judge Black's 'Memorandum for the President,' touching the answer to the South Carolina commission, which shows the practical position of Messrs. Black, Stanton and Holt, and leaves no reason for dispute concerning their views of the powers and duties of the government at the time.

THE PRIVATE SECRETARY'S STATEMENT.

Here Governor Black's attention was called to a card signed, "J. Buchanan Henry," published in the *World* of the 18th and containing the following paragraph:

"The whole and sole formation of this malevolent tissue of insinuations is this: When the president prepared his reply to the audacious demand of the South Carolina commissioners he made use of some phraseology which Judge Black, his legal adviser, thought might be subject to misconstruction on the part of the Secessionists, and he asked that it might be modified as to those phrases so as to clearly express what the president and the cabinet intended, because there was not the least disagreement between them upon the great vital constitutional questions involved. The president handed the draft to Judge Black to be worded unmistakably. This is the whole story, and Judge Black never told the president that he would resign or expressed any threat to him. Judge Black was not a man to threaten, or Mr. Buchanan to be threatened, whatever partisan enemies say of them. Under crushing difficulties and embarrassments, surrounded by treason and thwarted by partisan malice in congress, the president and his loyal cabinet were unitedly striving to save the country from its deadly peril, and they had no substantial differences between them on any of the great questions of the hour."

Governor Black said: "Mr. Henry was, I believe, the president's first private secretary. He was succeeded by James Buchanan, jr., and he, by the Hon. Adam J. Glossbrenner, who acted in that capacity during the time covered by Mr. Henry's communication. Mr. Henry is, therefore, not specially qualified by official knowledge to discuss these matters. But it is surprising that any one having any knowledge at all of the subject should have got so far astray as he is in this paragraph. When he says 'there was not the least disagreement' between the president and Judge Black, and Judge Black never told the president that he would resign, he calmly ignores facts perfectly well known and of which he can hardly be supposed to be ignorant.

BUCHANAN'S BIOGRAPHER.

Mr. George Ticknor Curtis was selected by the personal representatives of Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Henry among them, to write the life of the president and the book was prepared and published under their sanction. Mr. Curtis states in the preface that 'the whole collection of his (Mr. Buchanan's) private papers' were placed in his hands and if any were withheld he must have been very unfairly dealt with. Now chapter xviii of this book has among other headings, 'The cabinet crisis of December 29th,' and in it the author narrates circumstantially the 'disagreement' between the president on the one side, and Secretary Black, Secretary Holt and Attorney General Stanton on the other; including the announcement to the president of Secretary Black's resolution to resign, and the concession which the president thereupon made to prevent that step being taken. This narrative extends from page 379, vol. ii, to page 391, when Mr. Curtis sums it up as follows: "In all that "related to this cabinet crisis of De"cember 29th I can see nothing but the "prompt action of a wise statesman "and a patriotic president in prevent"ing a disruption of his cabinet upon a "draft of a state paper in which ex"pressions had been used that might "have given rise to inferences which "the president never intended should "be drawn. Among all Mr. Buchan"an's claims to stand in history as a "great man, be the criticisms made by "the three members of his cabinet on "his proposed answer to the South "Carolina commissioners more or less "important, there is no one act which "better entitles him to that rank than "the sacrifice which he made on this "occasion of all pride of opinion in re"spect to the best mode of doing what "he and his advisers alike meant to do "in order that the country might not, "at this critical juncture, be deprived "of the services of men whose services "were important to her, and in order "that the government of the Union "might not be placed in a false posi"tion."

"I leave Mr. Henry to settle this question of fact with Mr. Curtis. As between him and Mr. Blaine I have nothing to say except that I wish him luck and a safe deliverance.'"

### French Treatment of Prisoners.

Paris Letter in Rochester Democrat.

There is one feature of the French criminal procedure that to American or English minds seems monstrously unjust. It is the custom of regarding an accused person as guilty until he proves his innocence, allied with the practice of French judges acting as prosecuting attorney for the state. On the other hand a Frenchman naturally finds our methods strange and ineffective. A very intelligent French writer, M. Daryle, who has just published the most important book on England since Taine's volume, thinks the English judges too lenient with the accused during the trial and too harsh after conviction. The French practice is to abuse and attack the prisoner as long as his criminality is in doubt; to assume it, in fact, in advance, and to try all methods to entrap him. But when once he is found guilty he is treated with all possible consideration, and the French think it merciful not to let the doomed man know the time of execution. When the fatal day arrives, and an hour or two before execution, he is told what impends, and not till then.

"Does hanging diminish the number of murders?" shrieks a contemporary opposed to capital punishment. It may not, but there is one thing certain, it diminishes the number of murderers.

### Ticket Scalping.

THE DEMORALIZING EFFECT ON RAILROAD EMPLOYEES OF THIS QUESTIONABLE BUSINESS.

The developments in the recent trials of railway conductors in Philadelphia and elsewhere for embezzlement bring to light a new feature in the so-called business of ticket scalping, and explain very clearly one of the principal reasons for the crusade which is being waged by the railroad companies against the gentry whose boast it is that they can discount the standard rates of the companies. There was for a long time an element of mystery in this peculiar traffic, which was partially dispelled when the methods of the scalpers were ventilated in the courts and by the clear expositions of railway officers on the subject.

It is apparent that the scalper derives some of his support from some of the various links, large and small, of the longer lines between distant points. As a matter of course, rates by the various lines between important centres must be uniform, and the longer lines by reason of their greater length and time of transit, could not, and very properly so, hope to obtain any considerable proportion of the through traffic save by the operations of the scalper, who buys for the intending traveler who falls into his hands a regular ticket by one of the longer routes, sells it to him for a dollar or so less than it costs, collecting a bonus from several of the short lines composing this route as a reward for diverting the traveler from more direct lines, and pocketing a fair profit on the transaction, although the passenger may not be so fortunate, as the greater length of time consumed on the trip, and consequent increase in cost of meals and sleeping accommodations, may more than cover the saving in the cost of the ticket, and the traveler has no compensation for his lost time.

But this and other operations which the scalper is wont to consider as "legitimate," would scarcely explain the magnitude which his profits must assume to maintain him in the traffic, and these late trials furnish the information necessary to complete a solution of the mystery. The testimony showed that the railway employees retained the tickets collected from passengers and sold them at nominal rates to the scalpers, who resold them to travelers at a discount from standard rates, the companies thus carrying two or more passengers on the same ticket.

These disclosures emphasize with painful clearness the moral character of the scalping enterprise. For years past it has been the aim of railroad companies so to adjust their rules and regulations as to relieve conductors from even the slightest imputation of dishonesty. Whether this has been from motives of self-interest or not, is immaterial to the point at issue. The result has been apparent in the *esprit du corps* and the *morale* of their employees. The feeling that, in view of the safeguards thrown around them, they were above suspicion, has wrought a remarkable change in this class of employees, and has made the position of railway conductor a highly honorable, as it is responsible and exacting calling But just as this condition of things has been so happily consummated, a new element of evil arises, and it is not strange that amongst such a host of employees some should be found willing to listen to the temptings of the scalper, and become eventually his willing but guilty tools.

In the cause of morality, and in behalf of an important and deserving class of railway employees, we can cordially endorse the efforts of the transportation lines to utterly abolish this traffic, which has long been a misdemeanor in this State, and we earnestly hope that the various States will speedily take cognizance of the growing evil and, by statute similar to our own, put the scalper under the ban of the law and compel railroad companies to redeem for cash, from passengers, their unused or partially used tickets. In the meantime the traveler will do well to consider whether he can conscientiously aid the scalper or incur the risk of riding on a stolen ticket.—*Philadel

# THE COLUMBIAN.

G. R. Elwell,
J. K. Bittenbender.,} Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, APRIL 4, 1884.


## DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

The Democratic State Convention of Pennsylvania will assemble in the Opera House, Allentown at 10 A. M. on Wednesday April 9, 1884 to nominate a candidate for congressman-at-large, six delegates at-large to the National Convention and six electors at-large; to confirm and ratify the choice of representative delegates to the National Convention and representative electors by the members of the State Convention from the respective congressional districts and to transact such other business as the convention may determine.

W. U. HENSEL,
Chr. Dem. State Com.

J. B. LEIGHTY,
Clerk.

## Educational Matters.

### SCHOOL LIBRARIES.

The grammar school life of the average boy or girl is the most critical in the educational career. This is the time when the fever for all unlikely things runs high. So, too, it is the time when the full energies of the wise teacher are bent to teaching his pupils to forsake the bad and foolish, and cleave to the good and profitable. This cannot be done by lecturing; for more depends upon the man behind the word than upon any thoughts that he may utter. Teach morality by history and biography. The reading hour is one of the most useful helps in the grammar-school course for this true teaching. Right reading will stimulate the best thoughts and feelings in our nature. Character is moulded only by converse with character. The best books should introduce us to the best thoughts of the best men.

Happy are the children who have free access to a school-library. A system of free libraries connected with the schools should be established, and these plentifully supplied with working-tools in the shape of reference-books. This would effect a reformatory work whose value would far transcend all other agencies.

Channing has said, "Books are the true levelers. They give to all who faithfully use them the society, the spiritual presence of the greatest and best of our race."

A good school library would do much to neutralize this baneful effect of flash literature, and go far to inspire the pupils with a desire to read a healthier and more nutritious class of books. The gems of classical literature, when suited to the comprehension of the pupil, can be made very valuable. The individual tendencies of pupils must be suited by the teacher, and, when this is done, he will not be at a loss what reading to recommend. Every teacher should be a library director. "Next to having knowledge is to know where knowledge is."

### METHODS.

In witnessing the almost superhuman efforts of teachers to control and train the uneasy, active and nervous children, the question will arise, "Is there not some way in which all this superabundance, this wealth of energy, that now works off in ways of annoyance to teachers, can be utilized in modes of culture?" We fully believe there is such a way, and that the teacher is gradually coming to a better understanding of this way.

A characteristic of children is their unceasing activity, frequently showing itself in a constant desire to do something with the hands as well as with the eyes. This will be turned to good account by the wise teacher; the training of the hand in writing complete and carefully prepared statements upon the important subjects in each study. There are several advantages in this method; the pupils become better writers; they prepare the lesson more accurately and remember it longer; they are quieter during study hour.

Another characteristic of child-life is their walking by sight rather than by faith. Hence the interest manifested by the young in museums. They like to see and handle objects, and are always ready and delighted to bring to the school room collections of minerals, plants, relics. The civil war seems more real after they have handled some relic from the battle field of Gettysburg.

China seems nearer when the joss-stick has been seen. Distant cities and beautiful landscapes are brought to them by means of the stereoscopic views. But in doing all this we must bear in mind that entertainments, picture-gazing and picture-making do not constitute the whole of education. Unlike harp study, these things fail to develop the powers of the mind and strengthen the memory. Like sweetmeats they must be taken with proper moderation.

Whatever methods we employ let us keep in mind the oft repeated adage—"Education is a development; it is, in no sense, a creation."

AMELIA ARMSTRONG.

### CATAWISSA SCHOOLS.

Schools here are moving very pleasantly; have 420 pupils enrolled. Attendance not so good owing to sickness.

We are now making a little preparation for closing exercises on April 10th Can't you be with us?

O. H. BAKELESS.

### FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP SCHOOLS.

Local institutes are unknown here and repeated attempts to have them have met with as many failures. Directors and teachers meet once each month when reports are examined, salaries paid, and any trouble existing in the schools reported. So far no trouble has arisen in any of our schools and we hope the future report will be as favorable as the past has been encouraging.

We have four schools, with an average attendance of forty pupils for each school. Our school term is six months, one month longer than any previous term. This extra month and the furnishing of one of the houses with improved furniture necessitated a high tax, which caused considerable "grumbling;" but this subsided after our schools got in operation, and now all is quiet. It is a great drawback that no reserve fund has been provided for the support of our public schools. Had such been the case, it would have removed a great burden. In many localities it is not felt, but in others where the soil is thin and agriculture is the only dependence, it is a heavy burden. Our children must be educated, and in order to better their condition a wise plan should be adopted to support our schools.

COUNTY TEACHER.

## THE CINCINNATI MOB.

### RIOT AND BLOODSHED IN THE STREETS BECAUSE A JURY DID NOT RENDER A JUST VERDICT.

William Berner, a young man, had a hand in a cold blooded murder last December at Cincinnati. He was employed by a man named Kirke, who frequently carried large sums of money about him. With Joe Palmer, a negro, Berner killed Kirke with clubs, and they divided the money they got. After dark they hauled the body to a creek and dumped it in. When Berner was arrested he confessed the murder but afterwards recanted. His trial resulted in a verdict of murder in the second degree, which was received with surprise and indignation by the court and spectators. People argued that if a man like Berner could get off so easily, the law would have no show at all against most of the murderers confined in the jail. Public sentiment ran so high that an indignation meeting was called last Friday night to discuss the prevalence of crime. During the day Berner was sentenced to twenty years imprisonment, the utmost limit of the law, and was secretly removed to Columbus.

From the mass meeting the people surged towards the jail and an attempt made to break in it to lynch the prisoner, and the riot alarm, which was quickly sounded, brought thousands of people to the neighborhood. The militia was called out and after being attacked fired indiscriminately. The fight between the police and military and the mob lasted for three hours. Five men were killed, and many wounded. The crowd around the jail reached 10,000 persons, and there seemed to be about 200 men leading the mob. After strong resistance the crowd broke into the jail but were driven back by the militia, who killed two of the sheriff's officers and wounded several of their own number in the excitement. The mob outside acted like demons. They got a barrel of coal oil and poured it into the front entrance of the jail, and set fire to it, and when the engines came they cut the hose and would not permit the firemen to throw a stream of water. As the building is fireproof no great damage was done. By this time it was after midnight and the mob broke into the armory, and sacked gun stores, thus securing arms and ammunition, with which they returned to the jail and fired at the militia through the windows. The latter returned it and people dropped right and left. Presently it began to get light. The mob had dwindled down, and all were worn out, and by the time the city awoke to the new day they were gone, and quiet once more reigned.

During Saturday there were no demonstrations, but at sundown there were indications of more rioting, and by nine o'clock a great crowd had assembled about the jail. The office of the county treasurer was broken open, and the place covered with coal oil. Hand grenades were thrown over the jail wall and burst with violence. When the inflammable substance was thrown into the treasurer's office the troops fired on the mob and drove them back, but subsequently the court house was set fire to and burned. The records of the court, the auditor, and the recorder were destroyed. Untold trouble will be caused by this useless and malicious destruction. By Monday troops from Columbus and other points were guarding the city, and the mob spirit was entirely quelled. The leaders in this terrible movement were wild spirits who only wanted an excuse for their incendiary proceedings. It is strange into what excesses an excited crowd may be led. Because a jury failed to do its duty by hanging a murderer who deserved it, the people of Cincinnati, in order to show their disapprobation of the jury's conduct, brought about the death of scores, many of them innocent spectators.

## The Mission of the Journalist.

McClure, of the Philadelphia *Times*, gives in plain language his status on political questions. "He is a journalist; nothing more, nothing less, and when men make departures in politics or in anything else he looks the truth in the face, studies it dispassionately, measures the ability, power and purpose of the leaders and presents everything to the public." A newspaper that can take a position like that has nothing to fear. It becomes a power, a wholesome restraint on any party that hopes to win by questionable policies and methods. If the newspapers of the nation were a little more fearless in their discussion of preliminary contests better men would be brought to the front and the people be the better served. It is the business of a newspaper to present facts, no matter what the result may be. Inform the people correctly and they will take the decision of political questions into their own hands.—[*Greensburg Evening Press.*

It is pleasing to note that Ex-Governor Horatio Seymour sits before his cheerful fire place in Utica, pulls a peaked cap of black silk down upon his venerable head, bridges his nose with eyeglasses and scans the great journals of the country in thorough appreciation of the political movements passing across those mirrors of events. Thus a visitor from the office of the New York *Mail and Express* found the sage, happy in the consciousness of life well spent and in the passing of a sunset full of peaceful charms. What the ex-Governor said was, in substance, that he advocates a low tariff and that he is sorry to see extreme measures abruptly forced upon the party. He believes, moreover, that there is coming a great contest between the West and the East on industrial questions. As for Mr. Tilden, he regards that comrade in the battles of the past as too feeble to enter the Presidential race. Randall he regards as a good and earnest worker and McDonald as a capable man, but General Butler he thinks should be bottled up under a sealed cork. The people are glad to hear that such a good old friend as the ex-Governor beams upon them with kindly eye.—*Times.*

The Great Eastern is to be brought to Antwerp during the International Exhibition there in 1885 and used as a floating hotel.

Minister Sargent was offered the appointment to St. Petersburg, but he has declined this, and has also tendered his resignation as minister to Prussia.

The Supreme Court has granted a rule on the Judges of Lackawanna county to show cause why a writ of mandamus should not issue to compel them to count the votes for Ira J. Burns for additional law Judge, returnable to-morrow.

The action of the Democratic Congressional caucus last week was so much of a victory for the Protectionists that the Richmond *Dispatch* believes there is no longer any need for the nomination of Mr. Tilden in order to keep the tariff issue out of the canvass.


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A course of Burdock Blood Bitters will satisfy the most skeptical that it is the Greatest Blood Purifier on earth. Sold by medicine dealers everywhere. Directions in eleven languages. PRICE, $1.00.

FOSTER, MILBURN & CO., Prop'rs, Buffalo, N.Y.


## TREASURER'S SALE OF UNSEATED LANDS IN COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

By virtue of Sundry acts of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania relating to the sale of seated and unseated lands in the county of Columbia, etc., for taxes due and unpaid, I will offer to public sale in the Court House, in the town of Bloomsburg, on

**Monday June 9th, 1884.**

at ten o'clock a. m., the following described pieces of land, or such part thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the amount of taxes due and unpaid against the same, and continue the same from day to day as the same may be found necessary.

TERMS OF SALE.

The amount of taxes and costs must be paid when the land is struck off, or the sale may be void and the property put up and resold.

### BEAVER TOWNSHIP.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 63 acres | Brockway, C B | | 1 40 |
| 1 lot | Beaver, Charles | | 1 06 |
| 3 " | Beaver, Jesse | | 3 18 |
| 185 acres | Brockway, C B | | 5 51 |
| 20 " | Brockway & Abbott | | 52 |
| 79 " | Brockway & Abbott | | 1 03 |
| 118 " | Brockway & Abbott | | 1 34 |
| 54 " | Brockway & Abbott | | 87 |
| 3 lots | Brockway, C B | | 3 18 |
| 400 acres | Baker, Jacob, Sr | | 18 80 |
| 3 lots | Butt & Unger | | 3 15 |
| 1 " | Bogart, Mary | | 88 |
| 2 " | Boyer T S | | 1 82 |
| 2 " | Crosing, Patrick | | 1 36 |
| 2 " | Cantnor, William | | 15 |
| 1 " | Canon, Mannas | | 1 07 |
| 1410 acres | Columbia Coal & Iron Co | | 75 57 |
| 129 " | Cox, C S Ex. of Trench Cox | | 6 97 |
| 237 " | " " " " " | | 12 74 |
| 373 " | " " " " " | | 14 98 |
| 367 " | " " " " " | | 19 74 |
| 49 " | " " " " " | | 2 65 |
| 150 " | Davis Isaac Est | | 13 44 |
| 115 " | Davis Anthony | | 6 10 |
| 25 " | Ecroth, Peter | | 1 86 |
| 3 lots | Flanigan, A | | 3 06 |
| 3 lots | Fry, W S | | 3 18 |
| 29 acres | Fisher, Sarah | | 1 56 |
| 10 acres | Gearhart, Daniel | | 28 |
| 3 lots | Gearhart, Wm | | 3 18 |
| 60 acres | Hauck, Jonathan | | 5 38 |
| 75 " | Henderlider, S A & J S | | 5 38 |
| 50 " | Hoatz, John Dec'd | | 4 09 |
| 75 " | Hatz, Charles & John | | 4 05 |
| 2 lots | Harner & Jester | | 1 36 |
| 5 " | Hoffman, E G | | 5 29 |
| 3 " | Hunt, Eli | | 3 18 |
| 2 " | Henry, George | | 2 11 |
| 220 acres | Hinderlider, Sarah A | | 11 83 |
| 1 lot | Kline A | | 1 08 |
| 10 acres | Lynn, Jacob | | 18 |
| 3 lots | Lawrence, W R | | 3 45 |
| 2 lots | Lewis, Frank | | 2 21 |
| 300 acres | Miller & Mann | | 10 75 |
| 100 " | McReynolds, W H | | 23 62 |
| 45 " | Minick, Peter | | 5 38 |
| 4 lots | Martin, William | | 2 00 |
| 2 lots | Monday, John | | 10 |
| 140 acres | Nungesser, George | | 7 53 |
| 5 lots | Patterson, J C | | 5 29 |
| 3 " | Price, Clarence | | 3 32 |
| 42 " | Pardee & Markle | | 25 20 |
| 83 acres | Rice, Abraham | | 3 55 |
| 55 " | " " | | 2 80 |
| 100 " | " " | | 5 38 |
| 91 " | " George | | 4 20 |
| 6 lots | Ruthliff, Sam & Co | | 4 08 |
| 3 lots | Ruthliff, Sam | | 2 05 |
| 140 acres | Sweppenheiser, J K | | 9 83 |
| 240 " | Shuman, Frank L | | 15 77 |
| 2 " | Shuman, Thomas | | 28 |
| 110 " | Slicker, Moses | | 6 72 |
| 2 lots | Smith, J W | | 18 |
| 3 " | Shick, J J | | 3 18 |
| 3 " | Scott, Peter | | 2 0 |
| 200 acres | Stewart, Wm | | 10 75 |
| 8 " | Shuman & Michael | | 1 56 |
| 2 " | Steney, Martin | | 54 |
| 2 lots | Vastine, B R | | 1 34 |
| 4 lots | Volkenard, C J | | 4 08 |
| 2565 acres | West, B M Coal & Iron Co | | 203 92 |
| 5 lots | Wetzel, C S | | 3 41 |
| 3 " | Werkhiser, Samuel | | 2 05 |
| 3 " | Wood, Augustus | | 2 18 |
| 89 acres | Wheeler, William | | 7 88 |
| 16 " | Downs, John | | 82 |
| 91 " | Rice, John | | 3 86 |

### BENTON.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 11 | " | Ash, Mary | 50 |
| 11 | " | Kline, John Ellis | 59 |
| 10 | " | Dodson, George | 40 |

### BRIARCREEK.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ¼ 20 | a. | Apple, Paul | 5 98 |
| 50 | " | Blish, Ruben | 1 18 |
| 22 | " | Brittain, H A J Est | 1 74 |
| 28 | " | Clem, W T Rev | 4 51 |
| 300 | " | Doty, Pealer & Stewart | 14 40 |
| 200 | " | " " " " | 9 60 |
| 150 | " | " " " " | 4 43 |
| 100 | " | " " " " | 12 21 |
| 250 | " | " " " " | 7 38 |
| 21 | " | Evans, Francis | 3 75 |
| 10 | " | Harman, Daniel | 71 |
| 180 | " | Headley, S F Est | 10 36 |
| 5 | " | Kisner, John | 49 |
| 118 | " | Headley, S F Est | 2 17 |
| 7 | " | Klinger, Lizzie | 16 |
| 200 | " | Reeser, Abraham | 9 60 |
| 11 | " | David Sittler | 1 00 |
| 4 | " | Stout, Nathan | 71 |
| 46 | " | Schuyler, Wm Mrs | 3 58 |
| 50 | " | Freas, Wm L | 2 45 |
| 50 | " | Robbins, Eli | 2 23 |
| 7 | " | Stokes, Oiden | 62 |

### CATAWISSA.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 50 | " | Brobst, J S | 3 23 |
| 349 | " | Klace & Yetter | 39 95 |
| 69 | " | Thomas, Ruth Ann | 2 08 |
| 85 | " | Thomas, Abel | 3 48 |
| 30 | " | Weaver, Elias | 4 19 |
| 307 | " | Dornbach, Margaret | 8 79 |
| 287 | " | Klaner, Robert | 8 41 |
| 56 | " | Newell, Fred | 1 15 |
| 85 | " | Yetter, Lewis Est | 29 |
| 54 | " | Yetter, Lewis Est | 1 16 |
| 6 | " | Krum, Elias | 4 06 |
| 5 | " | Biddle Heirs | 24 |
| 11 | " | Harder, Thomas E | 1 81 |
| 1 | lot | Schuler, Mrs Sarah | 60 |

### CENTRALIA.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | lot | Conner, Thomas | 7 46 |
| 1 | " | Durken, Mrs. Anthony | 3 86 |
| 2 | " | Erwin, Thomas | 14 92 |
| 2 | " | Heffern, Philip | 8 40 |
| 1 | " | Homes, Thomas | 10 66 |
| 1 | " | Kline, Caroline | 6 30 |
| 3 | " | Girardi & Co | 7 39 |
| 12 | " | Lehigh & Mahanoy R R Co | 91 50 |
| 1 | " | Marken, George | 6 30 |
| 1 | " | McBearty, Mary | 3 32 |
| 1 | " | Steel, George W | 6 16 |
| 1 | " | Riley, James | 50 |
| 9 | " | Torry, Wm | 74 50 |
| 1 | " | Knittle, J B | 8 30 |
| 1 | " | Boyer, John | 1 80 |
| 1 | " | Hanley, John G | 3 36 |
| 1 | " | Ryan, Michael | 1 10 |
| 1 | " | Gerrechty, Thomas | 3 36 |
| 1 | " | Tighe, Thomas | 40 |
| 1 | " | McKnyer, Dominick | 3 36 |
| 1 | " | Wilson, John | 3 36 |

### CENTRE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 22 acres | | Adams, Enos I | 2 35 |
| 70 | " | Hagenbuch, Wm | 1 05 |
| 10 | " | Hagenbuch, Wm Sr. Est | 40 |
| 34 | " | Hoffman, Wm Est | 5 04 |
| 3 | " | Lowrey, Simon | 30 |
| 1 | lot | Kroner, Josi h | 5 |
| 3 | " | Warch, Rebecca | 30 |
| 1 | " | Nungesser, John | 20 |
| 1 | " | Bason, John | 39 |

### CONYNGHAM.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6 | " | Brockway, C B | 32 44 |
| 3 | " | " " | 16 18 |
| 2 | " | " " | 13 02 |
| 11 | " | " " | 57 97 |
| 1 | " | " " | 5 36 |
| 1 | " | Breeline, Bernard | 2 72 |
| 2 | " | Brady, Julia | 2 71 |
| 2 | " | Cane, Ellen | 4 46 |
| 429 acres | | Beam, Joshua | 276 85 |
| 1 | lot | Davis, Thomas | 10 |
| 1 | " | Kramer, A W | 2 26 |
| 1 | " | Jones, George | 1 79 |
| 1 | " | Leisy, Ephraim | 2 73 |
| 272 acres | | Kline, John L | 25 56 |
| 2 | lot | Morrison, Catharine | 7 03 |
| 1 | " | McManaman, Mary | 1 02 |
| 1 | " | Morris, Ann S | 1 87 |
| 380 acres | | Rustin, Mary | 107 50 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | lot | Welsh, James | 1 90 |

### HEMLOCK.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 82 acres | | Thomas, Slate Co | 47 50 |
| 6 | " | Ebner, William | 50 |
| 1 | lot | Fuge, John | 2 33 |
| ¼ | " | Tippets, John | 1 55 |
| ¼ | " | Fisher, Frank S | 2 03 |

### JACKSON.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 94¼ acres | | Young, Christian | 5 97 |
| 53 | " | Young, Lewis C | 1 55 |
| 24½ | " | Young, Isabel | 3 49 |
| 118 | " | Chamberlin, Lewis | 4 16 |

### LOCUST.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 8 | " | Rhodes, Susan | 5 64 |

### MADISON.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6 | " | Huser & Croom | 2 40 |
| 170 | " | Trumbower, A G | 12 50 |
| 1 | lot | Weliver, Susan Est | 2 03 |
| 199 acres | | Miller, Charles D | 13 75 |

### MIFFLIN.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | lot | Kelchner, Jacob, Sr | 75 |
| 56 acres | | Breisch, George | 6 00 |

### MT. PLEASANT.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 15 | " | Benfield, Thomas | 2 40 |

### ORANGE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 17 | " | Eves, James est | 2 45 |

### PINE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 112 | " | Leggett & Frick | 11 40 |
| 125 | " | Robbins, Joshua | 8 45 |
| 38 | " | Dreibiebis, Jacob Est | 1 90 |
| 6 | " | Dreibiebis, Jos ph | 24 |
| 10 | " | Evans, George | 10 |
| 1 | " | Rens, Sarah A | 1 25 |
| 60 | " | Ricketts, E G | 5 10 |
| 51 | " | Kline & Patterson | 5 00 |
| 55 | " | Fine, A J | 3 18 |
| 1 | lot | Heath, Susan | 84 |
| 50 | acres | Kline & Patterson | 11 00 |
| 30 | " | Parker, John H | 2 52 |
| 99 | " | Cornelison, J B | 8 32 |
| 18 | " | Neysunter, Michael | 3 27 |

### SCOTT.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | lot | Solomon, Phoebe | 75 |
| 16 | acres | McKelvy, Neal & Co | 40 |

### SUGARLOAF.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 96 | " | Hughes, Wellington Est | 1 50 |
| 26 | " | Hess, Lavina | 40 |
| 43 | " | Shultz, Elias | 1 20 |
| 2 | " | Harvey, A M | 1 50 |
| 119 | " | Seward, Nathan H | 2 09 |
| 21 | " | Albertson, Jesse | 75 |
| 97 | " | Stevens, Ezra | 1 50 |

A. M. JOHNSON,
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May 4-tf

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The Directors of the Catawissa Bridge Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent. on the capital stock, payable at the office of the Treasurer to Stockholders on and after April 1st, 1884.

J. B. ROBBINS,
Treas.

Catawissa, March 31, 84.
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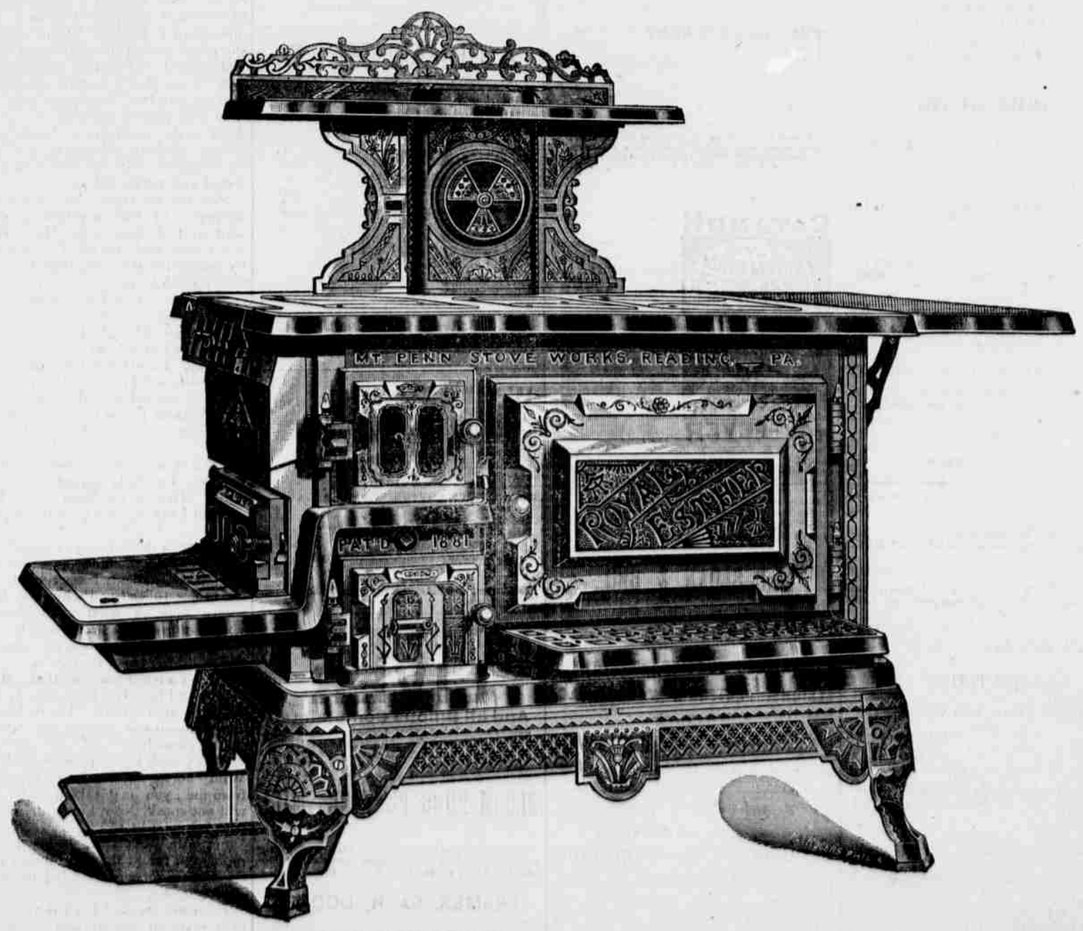


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BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, APRIL 4, 1884.

# RULES OF NOMINATION

OF THE

# DEMOCRATIC PARTY

OF

COLUMBIA COUNTY, PENN'A.

A new set of rules for the government of the nominations of the Democratic Party in Columbia county were adopted by the Convention on the 26th day of December, 1870.

The Convention of 1874 ordered that a committee be appointed to revise the rules. J. G. Freeze, M. E. Jackson, C. R. Buckalew, J. B. Knittle and D. Lowenburg were appointed as said committee. At the Convention of 1875, the committee was continued, with instructions to report at the next Convention, and in July 1876, they made the following report:

### Report of the Committee on Rules.

The committee appointed by the President of the last annual county Convention to examine and, if thought proper, to revise the Rules of nomination of the Democratic party of Columbia county have examined the said rules, and now, in pursuance of the resolution authorizing their appointment, make the following report:

That in their opinion several amendments of the rules can be made with advantage to the general scheme of order and regulation which the rules were enacted to establish.

It is believed that the classification and arrangement of the rules according to natural or convenient divisions of subject matter will render them more convenient for use and to some extent more easily understood.

The rules do not provide for cases of tie votes, in electing delegates or upon instructions nor fully define the powers and duties of the Standing Committee. And it is believed that several of the rules may be more clearly expressed and some of them be shortened and condensed.

The whole are now presented by us in a revised form with some matter added and with some omissions of unnecessary clauses, but most of them are left substantially unchanged.

A code of good laws or rules must be a matter of growth and of time, the result of experience and trial. We are fully convinced that our rules in general will compare favorably with those of other counties of the State and that they are much better calculated to secure those capital objects—purity and fairness in nominations. We have fortunately avoided the heavy expenses and certain corruption of the Crawford county system which has elsewhere worked so badly upon trial and been abandoned in Northumberland and other counties, while several defects of our old Convention system have been corrected. Districts are more fairly represented than they were formerly, delegate elections more fairly conducted and Conventions of larger numbers less liable to excitement and to imputations of unfair or improper conduct.

Prudent amendments occasionally made to the rules of nomination will no doubt be advantageous in promoting good feeling and securing fair play in party action, but extreme or very extensive changes of the rules do not seem to be now required.

The following are the revised rules as reported:

### DEMOCRATIC RULES.

## CHAPTER I.

OF THE ELECTION OF DELEGATES.

I. The annual County Conventions shall be held at the Court House in Bloomsburg, on the second Tuesday of August, at one o'clock P. M., and the Delegate Elections shall be held on the Saturday before, at the places of holding the general elections in the several election districts, between the hours of three and seven o'clock in the afternoon.

II. The representation of districts in County Convention shall be in proportion to the Democratic vote of each as cast at the most recent election for Governor, but the whole number of delegates shall not exceed seventy nor be less than fifty-four, and no district shall be allowed less than two nor more than four delegates.

III. Until the next election for Governor delegates shall be allowed to districts upon a ratio of sixty voters for a delegate, allowance being made for the largest fractions of a ratio.

IV. The delegate elections shall be by ballot and shall be held and conducted by a Judge and clerk, to be selected by the Democrats in attendance, and the said officers shall determine all questions of the right to vote, keep a list of voters and tally of votes counted, to be sent by them to the Convention with their certificate of the result of the election, which certificate shall be *prima facie* evidence of the persons therein named having a right to seats in the Convention.

V. All delegates must reside in the districts they represent, and in case any delegate shall be unable to attend he shall be allowed to depute another citizen of the district. But no other deputation or representation shall be allowed.

VI. It shall be a good cause of challenge against any person offering to vote at any delegate election that he has voted against Democratic candidates at Federal or State elections within two years, or has opposed the Democratic ticket at the last preceding election, or has taken or agreed to take money or other valuable thing, or any pecuniary advantage, as a consideration for his vote at such delegate election, or corrupted or attempted to corrupt any voter of the district with reference to the same; but this rule shall apply only to causes of challenge arising subsequent to its adoption.

VII. Voters at delegate elections may cast as many votes as there are delegates to be elected and may cast them all for one delegate, or may divide them among the delegates as they see fit. And in the case of a tie vote between delegates, the question shall be decided by drawing lots; a tie upon instruction from a district by dividing the vote.

## CHAPTER II.

OF THE CONVENTION.

I. Conventions shall be called to order by the Chairman of the Standing Committee, or in his absence by some other member thereof, who shall entertain and put to vote motions for the election of a President and two Secretaries for purposes of temporary organization.

II. All cases of disputed seats in Conventions shall be disposed of openly by a vote after hearing the respective claimants and their evidence.

III. The voting in Conventions shall be open, and any two members may require the yeas and nays on any question pending.

IV. In Convention a majority of all the votes given shall be necessary to a nomination, and no person shall be peremptorily struck from the list of candidates until after the second vote, when the lowest name shall be struck off, and so on at each successive vote until a nomination shall be effected. Provided that in the case of a nomination of two candidates for the same office at the same time, it shall be necessary to a nomination that the candidate shall receive more than one-third of the whole convention vote.

V. All county nominations for officers to be elected by the people shall be made in and by the county Conventions, except as herein otherwise provided.

VI. Instructions shall be required upon county nominations for which candidates are announced in the newspapers, except for Coroner, Surveyor and Auditors—and delegates without such instructions shall not be permitted to vote, and the candidates shall receive convention votes in proportion to their vote in the respective districts.

Instructions shall be recorded and announced from the returns as votes given; uninstructed votes to which a district shall be entitled, shall be cast by its delegation, each member of which shall have an equal voting power upon the nomination.

VII. In cases where instructions are not required by the foregoing rule it shall be necessary to the giving of instructions that at least one-half the voters present at the election shall take part in the proceeding of voting thereon.

VIII. Votes of instructions for candidates shall be recorded and counted in Convention; and votes in violation of instructions shall be disallowed.

IX. In case of a tie vote in Convention made by instructions, the candidate who has received the highest popular vote shall be declared nominated.

X. Votes less in number than a number sufficient to elect a delegate cannot instruct. But instructions may be given for a second choice as well as a first, but only expressly and not constructively; and all nominations made or votes given in violation of instructions shall be void.

XI. No candidate having one-fourth of the instructed vote shall be allowed to withdraw his name, but shall be subject to these rules.

## CHAPTER III.

OF ELIGIBILITY.

I. If it shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of a majority of a Convention that any candidate before it for nomination to any office shall have offered or paid any money or valuable thing or made any promise of money or valuable thing to take effect in future, as an inducement to any delegate to vote for him; or to any other person with the view of inducing or securing the votes of delegates; or if the same shall be done by any other person with the knowledge and approbation of such candidate, the name of such candidate shall be immediately struck from the list of candidates; or if such fact be ascertained after his nomination to any office and before the final adjournment, the nomination shall be struck from the ticket and the vacancy supplied by a new nomination; and in either case such a person shall be ineligible to any nomination by a Convention, or to election as a delegate, for a period of two years.

II. If any delegate shall receive any money or other valuable thing, or any pecuniary advantage to be paid, delivered or secured in future, either to himself or any other person for him, from any candidate or other person for such candidate, as an inducement for his vote, or under any other pretext upon proof of the fact to the satisfaction of a majority of the Convention, such delegate shall be forthwith expelled and shall not be received as a delegate to any future Convention for a period of two years, and during that time shall also be ineligible for any party nomination. Cases arising under this and the next preceding rule shall have precedence over all other business in Convention until determined.

III. No person shall be eligible to a nomination by a Convention who has opposed the Democratic ticket at the next preceding election.

IV. No member of the Legislature shall be chosen by this county as a delegate to the State Convention during his term of office.

## CHAPTER IV.

OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE.

I. The Standing Committee shall consist of one member from each election district, who shall be elected by the people at the delegate elections, who shall choose their own Chairman; and any five of them shall be a quorum, when called together by the Chairman.

II. The Standing Committee shall, whenever necessary, make an apportionment of delegates to the several districts under these rules and publish it, with the rules as amended, in the Democratic newspapers of the county, at least two weeks before each annual convention.

III. In case of the death, declination or removal of any candidate put in nomination by the Convention, before the election, a new nomination of a candidate shall be made by the Standing Committee called together for that purpose by a public notice, from among citizens eligible under these rules.

IV. If a State Convention shall happen at a season of the year previous to the regular meeting of the County Nominating Convention, then and in that case the Standing Committee called together for that purpose, by public notice shall elect the representative delegates for the county, and shall appoint senatorial conferees from among citizens eligible under these rules, to select senatorial delegates.

V. The Chairman shall call a special meeting of the Standing Committee, upon request in writing of any five members and in the call he shall state the business or purpose of the meeting; and no business shall be transacted other than that mentioned in the call.

VI. Special Conventions may be called when necessary, by the Standing Committee, the proceedings of which shall conform to these rules.

## CHAPTER V.

OF THE RULES.

I. These rules or any one or more of them may be altered, amended or rescinded at any regular convention by a vote of two thirds of the whole number of delegates to the Convention.

[The place of holding the Convention has been changed from the Court House to the Opera House, and the practice of calling the Convention to order at eleven o'clock a. m., for organization has been adopted by common consent.]

The following resolution was adopted by the Convention held August 13th, 1878.

*Resolved*, That the Standing Committee be authorized to examine any charges which may be made to them, of violation of law or Democratic rules by any candidate in connection with the delegate election or convention, and if such charges shall be sustained to take all necessary steps to vindicate the law and the rules of the party.

MEMBER OF STATE COMMITTEE.

The County Convention of 1882 adopted the following resolution:

WHEREAS The Democratic State Convention recently held at Harrisburg, adopted new rules for the government of the party, which rules provide that after January 1st 1883, the State Central Committee shall consist of one member from each county, to be elected under the rules of the local organization, therefore,

*Be it resolved*, That the said member of the State Central Committee for Columbia County be elected each year at the Democratic County Convention, and the person receiving a majority of all the votes cast shall be declared elected.

## DIGEST OF THE PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION LAWS.

Polls open at 7 a. m. and close at 7 p. m.

WHO CAN VOTE.

Every male citizen, twenty-one years of age, possessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at all elections:

1. He shall have been a citizen of the United States one month.

2. He shall have resided in the State one year; or, if having previously been a qualified elector or native-born citizen thereof, and shall have removed therefrom and returned, then he shall have resided therein six months immediately preceding the election.

3. He shall have resided in the district where he intends to vote two months immediately preceding the election, instead of ten days, as heretofore. A residence is neither lost nor gained by being left in any poorhouse, nor while confined in prison.

4. If twenty-two years of age, or upward, he shall have paid, within two years, a State or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least two months previous to the election, and paid at least one month previous to the same.

5. The "naturalized" citizen must have been "naturalized" at least one month before the election.

6. All persons are required to take notice, that by the 15th amendment of the Constitution of the United States, it is provided that "The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude."

GENERAL ELECTION.

General elections shall be held on the Tuesday next following the first Monday in November, in each year.

ELECTION FOR WARD, BOROUGH, ETC.

Elections for city, ward, borough and township officers, for regular terms of service, on the third Tuesday of February, in each year.

WOMEN TO HOLD OFFICE.

Women twenty-one years of age and upward, shall be eligible to any office of control or management under the school laws of this State.

ASSESSORS.

One Assessor is elected annually, in February, in each division; but where the division is divided, on account of the vote exceeding two hundred and fifty, the Court of Common Pleas appoints in the new division, until the next election, the old officer holding over in the original division.

The Assessor takes the transcript of the former assessment and revises it, visiting every house in his district, and inquiring who has died or removed, who remains, and who has moved into the division, and adds or erases the names, as the case may be. He then makes out an alphabetical list of the persons entitled to vote. Prior to the first Monday of August the Assessor must put a copy of the registry of electors on the door of, or on the division house, and retain one copy in his possession, for the inspection, free of charge, of any person in the district, and from time to time to add to the list the names of persons entitled to vote, upon personal application; and opposite each name shall give the number of house, occupation, whether housekeeper; if not, with whom he boards, and name of employer; and opposite each name write the word "*voter*;" if naturalized, mark the letter "*N*;" where he has declared his intentions and designs to be naturalized before the next election, mark "*D. I.*," where entitled to be naturalized under existing laws, without making a declaration of intention, and intends to be naturalized at least one month before the next general election, mark "*I. N.*," where on age, mark "*age*;" and if moved into the district since last election, to reside, mark "*R.*;" then make out a separate list of new assessments, and return all lists to the County Commissioners, who shall cause the same to be printed and posted on the voting place for each division, for inspection. On the sixty-first and sixty-second days prior to the Tuesday after the first Monday of November, the Assessor must sit at the division house from 10 a. m. to 3 p. m., and from 6 p. m. to 9 p. m., for the purpose of adding to the list the names of persons entitled to vote, and of striking from the list the names of fictitious persons, and of persons who have died or removed from the division.

FINE AND IMPRISONMENT OF ASSESSORS.

A penalty, of fine and imprisonment, for an Assessor knowingly assessing any person who is not a voter, or refusing to assess a person who is qualified, is provided.

APPEAL TO BE MADE IN COURT.

In addition, the Court of Common Pleas, or any Judge thereof, at any time before the day of election, upon complaint before it or him, under oath, of a breach of any of the duties imposed on the Assessor, can call the Assessor before it or him, and hear the parties and dispose of the subject, in a summary manner, as to law and justice belong, and, if need be, order the Assessor to correct the registry accordingly, and enforce such order by attachment or proceedings upon contempt. The Court of Common Pleas has no power to add a name to the Assessor's list unless the party has made application to the Assessor to have his name put upon the list, or the Assessor has been guilty of gross bad faith in the discharge of the duties of the office.

The Assessors shall each receive the same compensation, for the time necessarily spent in performing the duties, as provided by law to Assessors making valuations, to be paid by the County Commissioners. It shall not be lawful for any Assessor to assess a tax against any person within sixty-one days preceding the annual November election, and any Election Officer, Assessor or Overseer, who shall neglect their duty, shall be subject to a fine of one hundred dollars.

ASSESSORS APPOINTED.

In districts where an Assessor has not been elected, the Court of Common Pleas shall appoint a reputable person to the position.

At the election held on the third Tuesday of February, each district shall elect one Judge, and two Inspectors, and an Assessor.

The respective Assessors, Inspectors, Judges and Overseers shall each have the power to administer oaths to any person claiming the right to be assessed, or the right of suffrage.

WHO CAN BE ELECTION OFFICERS.

No one can be an election officer who holds, or has held within two months of the election, any office, appointment or employment, in or under the Government of the United States, or of this State, or of any municipal board, commission or trust, in any city. This excludes an objectionable class of persons who have heretofore figured largely among the election officers.

ELECTION OFFICERS.

District Election Boards shall consist of a Judge, and two Inspectors; each elector may vote for one person for Judge and one person for Inspector—the person receiving the highest number of votes to be Judge, and the two receiving the highest number of votes for Inspectors to be Inspectors. Each Inspector appoints a Clerk, who must be a qualified elector of the division.

FILLING VACANCIES.

The manner of filling vacancies in the Board of Election Officers on the day of election, under the act of 1839, is as follows: If the minority Inspector shall not attend on election day, the defeated minority candidate for Judge of election acts as the minority Inspector. If the minority Inspector shall not attend, the Judge appoints an Inspector. If the Judge shall not attend, the minority Inspector appoints a Judge. If any vacancy is not filled within an hour after the opening of the polls, the voters of the division elect a person to fill the vacancy. In case of a tie vote for Judge, the majority Inspector appoints a Judge, and in the event of a tie vote for Judge and Inspectors, a curbstone election is to be held on the morning of election. The Court of Common Pleas has decided that this Act of Assembly must be followed in filling vacancies, wherever the counsel representing the different political parties cannot agree as to persons to be appointed. The Court recommends that to avoid the confusion, and perhaps violence, attending a curbstone election, that the representatives of the two parties agree upon persons to be appointed by the Court.

OVERSEERS.

Two Overseers shall be appointed by the Court of Common Pleas, on the application of five citizens of an election division. They have a right to supervise the proceedings of election officers, may report to the Court, and where the election officers differ in opinion, the Overseers, if they agree, may decide the difference. Their pay shall be five dollars each.

VACANCY IN ELECTION BOARDS.

Where a new district has been made, the Court of Common Pleas shall, ten days before any general or special election, appoint competent persons to fill the vacancies, the Inspectors of any election district not to be of the same political party; but the Judge, in all cases, must be of the party having a majority of the votes in said district.

CUSTODY OF REGISTRY.

The Judge of the election shall designate one of the Inspectors to have the custody of the registry of voters, and make the entries therein required by law, the other to receive and number the ballots presented at said election.

BALLOTS SHALL BE NUMBERED.

Every ballot shall be numbered in the order in which it shall be received, and the number recorded by the Clerk opposite the name of the elector. The several tickets so voted shall be numbered with the number corresponding with the number to the name of the voter. An elector may write his name on his ticket, or cause it to be written thereon and attested by a citizen of the district.

THE ELECTOR'S VOTE NOT TO BE DISCLOSED.

Election officers shall be sworn (or affirmed) not to disclose how any elector shall have voted; the Judge to be sworn by the minority Inspector, and the Inspectors, Overseers and Clerks by the Judge. If any election officers shall act without being first sworn, or if any officer of election shall sign the form of oath without being duly sworn, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. All are to be sworn in the presence of each other.

THE RESIDENCE REQUIRED.

Any person who shall have moved from one division to another within two month of an election, is not entitled to vote in either.

TAXES.

To entitle a person to vote, he shall have paid a State or county tax within two years, which was assessed two months, and paid at least one month, before the election. The tax receipt is the best evidence of such payment. If the receipt be lost or destroyed, the citizen's oath to the payment is sufficient. The tax need not be a poll-tax; any tax assessed by authority of the State or a county is sufficient. This does not include licenses.

PERSONS WHOSE NAMES ARE NOT ON THE REGISTRY LIST WILL VOTE.

Any person whose name shall not appear on the registry of voters, and who claims a right to vote, shall produce at least one qualified voter of the district, as a voucher that the claimant has resided in the division for two months immediately preceding the election, and subscribe to the same, under oath, and the claimant must also make oath that he has been a citizen of the United States one month, and resided in the State one year; or if formerly an elector or native-born citizen thereof, and has removed and returned, has resided therein six months, and has resided in said election district two months preceding the election, and that if of twenty-two years and upward, has paid a city or county tax, which was assessed at least two months, and paid one month, before the said election. If a naturalized citizen, state when, where, and by what Court, he was naturalized, and such other evidence as may be required; and all such affidavits shall be preserved by the Election Board, and filed with the other papers. The forms for these affidavits are furnished to the election officers by the County Commissioners.

If the election officers shall find the applicant possesses the right to vote, he shall be permitted to vote, and his name added to the list of taxables, the word "*tax*" being added. When he claims to vote on age, the word "*age*" being added.

RIGHT OF CHALLENGE.

Any qualified voter of the district can challenge a voter, even if the name is on the list. In case of challenge, the proof required is the same as for a person claiming a right to vote without being upon the Assessor's list.

PERSONS NOT RESIDENT NOT TO INTERFERE.

It is a misdemeanor for any person not a resident of the division to use any intimidation or violence to prevent any officer of election from performing his duties; or to prevent any person from exercising his right to vote; or to prevent any person from exercising his right to challenge a person offering to vote.

PRINTING THE TICKETS.

In arranging and printing the tickets, the rule heretofore laid down must be followed, viz:

All the Judges on one ticket, labeled "Judiciary;" all the county officers, including members of Congress, and of the Legislature, on one ticket, labeled "County;" all State officers, including electors, on one ticket, labeled "State." Upon the inside of the ticket is to be designated the particular office of the candidate.

CLOSING OF THE POLLS AND COUNTING THE VOTES.

As soon as the polls shall close, the officers of the election shall proceed to count all the votes cast for each candidate voted for.

The vote, as soon as counted, shall be publicly and fully declared, from the window, to the citizens present, and a brief statement, showing the votes received by each candidate, shall be made and signed by the election officers as soon as the vote is counted, and immediately posted upon the door of the election house, for information of the public. It is a misdemeanor for any person to wilfully and maliciously tear, deface or destroy the statement or returns so put up.

HOW RETURNS ARE TO BE MADE OUT.

The returns shall be made out in triplicate, with, in addition, a return sheet, in all of which the votes received by each candidate shall be given after his name, first in words and again in figures, and signed by all the officers and the Overseers, or, if the Overseers decline to sign the returns, they shall certify therein their reasons for so declining, specifying wherein the election has been improper or illegal. Of these returns, one is placed in the box, and the other two in envelopes, sealed up; one of the envelopes is given to the minority Inspector to keep, and the other, with the return sheet, is taken to the Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas. The other of the triplicate returns is sealed up with the ballots in the box.

RETURNS TO BE FILED.

All Judges shall, before 2 o'clock p. m. of the day after the election, deliver said return, together with return sheet, to the Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas, who shall, at 12 o'clock on the second day after the election, present said returns to the Judges of said Court. The return sheet is filed and preserved for public inspection.

JUDGES TO COMPUTE THE RETURNS.

The Judges of the Court of Common Pleas shall compute the returns, and give the certificate of election, under seal of said Court, to the proper person. If any palpable fraud or mistake is complained of, the Court shall examine into the matter, and, if necessary, issue summons for all parties interested, and determine according to the evidence, within three days after the returns are brought in; which determination, however, shall not be deemed a judicial adjudication to conclude any contest that may occur.

BALLOT-BOXES.

Whenever a place has been or shall be provided by the authorities for the safe keeping of the ballot-boxes, the Judge and minority Inspector shall, after the election be finished, seal the ballot-boxes containing the tickets, list of voters and other papers, securely bound with tape and sealed, and the signature of the Judge and Inspectors affixed thereto, forthwith deliver the same to the Mayor and Recorder of the city and in counties, townships and boroughs to such person as the Court of Common Pleas may designate.

CONTESTED ELECTIONS.

In trials of contested elections, and in the proceedings for the investigation of elections (which will include the proceeding before the Judges of the Court in receiving and counting the returns), a witness is compelled to testify, although his evidence may tend to criminate himself; but such testimony shall not afterwards be used against them, except for perjury in giving their testimony.

ELECTORS FREE FROM ARREST.

Electors shall, in all cases except treason, felony or breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest in going and returning from elections. Election officers are privileged from arrest upon election day, and while engaged in making up and transmitting returns, except upon warrant of a Court of record or Judge thereof, for an election fraud, for felony, or for wanton breach of the peace.

BRIBERY OR OFFERING TO BRIBE.

Any person who shall give, or promise to give, an elector any money, reward or other valuable consideration for his vote, or in any way influence the voter by any unlawful means, and any elector who receives any such thing, shall forfeit his right to vote, and may be challenged for the same.

CANDIDATES VIOLATING THE LAW.

Any person who, while a candidate for office, shall be guilty of the violation of any election law, shall be disqualified from holding an office of trust and profit in this Commonwealth; and any person convicted of wilful violation of the election laws shall be deprived of the right of suffrage for four years.

PROTHONOTARIES AND NATURALIZATION.

Any Prothonotary who shall issue, or cause to be issued, any fraudulent naturalization paper, shall be subject to fine and imprisonment.

[CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE.]

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Good bleached Muslin 4-4 for 9 cents per yard.
Best dark Spring Prints for 6 cents per yard.
" Merrimack Shirting Prints for 5 cents per yard.
" Ginghams from 8 cents to 10 cents per yard.
" line of Seersuckers, Chambrays, Cheviots, Cambrics, &c., for warm weather dresses. Cheap worsted Dress Goods from 10 cents to 25 cents per yard. Black and colored Cashmeres from 25 cents to $1.00 per yard. Extra good Black Silk for $1.00, $1.15, $1.25 per yard. A full line of Dark and Spring shades of Dress Cloths made at Bloomsburg Woolen Mills. Extra Good Linen Damask for 75 cents per yard; Good Table Linens for 25, 37½, 50, and 60 cents per yard; Best Linen Napkins for $1.50, $2.00, $2.50 per dozen; Extra Linen Towels for 50 cents per pair; Lace Curtains for 15 cents per yard to $6.00 per pair; Ready-Made Curtains, on rollers, for 50 cents apiece; Linen and Lace Collars from 10 cents to $1.00 apiece; Lisle Thread Gloves 20, 25, 35, 50 cents and up; Black and Colored Silk Gloves for 50 cents per pair; Black Kid Gloves, 5 hook, $1.00 a pair; Colored Kid Gloves, warranted, 5 hook, $1.00 a pair; Hamburg Embroideries ½ last year's prices; Linen Torchon Edgings from 32 cents to $1.25 per dozen yards; Children's cotton Hose 10 to 75 cents a pair; Misses' cotton hose 12½ to 75 cents a pair; Ladies' cotton hose 12½c to $1.00 a pair. Easter Cards, Birthday Cards, Writing Papers and Envelopes, Stationery sundries in great variety; H. M. Smith & Co's. Gold Pens; Germantown Wools, Zephyrs, Crewels and Saxony Wools. Colored Band Chamber Sets 3.75, 4.00, 5.00, 7.00, 8.00. Best Queensware Tea Sets, 3.00. Everything in Queensware, Glassware, at the lowest prices.

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50 Styles of Men's Pantings,

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Sole Dealers in Cluett Bro. & Co's., celebrated

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Full Line of White Shirts, Percalle Shirts, Bicycle Shirts, (lace fronts) New Spring Styles of Neck Ties, &c.

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Fedora, Rover, Planter,

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WHO CANNOT BE DEPRIVED OF THEIR VOTE.

Persons in the service of the United States, or of the State, cannot be deprived of their vote.

DEFACING LISTS OF VOTERS.

Any person who shall alter, deface or destroy, or tear any list of voters, or who shall, on election day, interfere with any of the officers of election, or with any qualified voters, shall be subject to fine and imprisonment.

When there are more names on a ticket for a particular office than there are persons to be elected to that office, such votes must be altogether rejected. For example, if four persons are voted for upon one ticket for School Directors when but three are to be elected, such ticket cannot be counted at all in computing the vote for School Directors, nor where four persons are voted for under the general heading of "School Directors," where three are for full terms and one to fill a vacancy.

Judges, Inspectors and Clerks are annual officers. Overseers are appointed for the particular election only.

Money bet upon the event of an election and deposited with a stakeholder may be recovered back if demand be made before the money is paid over to the winner, though after the result of the election is known.

An election officer is liable in damages for refusing a vote from improper motives.

Residence is a question of intention, but to constitute a change of residence some act must be done in pursuance of the intention.

The holding of elections at *the place* fixed by law is mandatory, and cannot properly be omitted.

In case of the destruction of a designated building on the eve of an election, the election might be held on the same or contiguous ground as a matter of necessity; but in all cases the necessity must be absolute, discarding all mere ideas of convenience.

A certificate of naturalization cannot be impeached collaterally; until vacated for fraud by the Court issuing it, it is *conclusive* of the fact of naturalization.

The Supreme Court of the State, in 1867, with the Chief Justice dissenting, decided that where a majority of the votes are cast for a disqualified person, the next in vote is not to be returned as elected.

TO PUNISH BRIBERY AND FRAUD.

AN ACT to prevent bribery and fraud at nominating elections, nominating conventions, returning boards, county or executive committees, and at election of delegates to nominating conventions, in the several counties in this Commonwealth.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, etc.*, That hereafter if a candidate for any office within this Commonwealth shall, directly or indirectly, give, promise, offer or promise to give, to any elector any gift or reward in money, goods or other valuable thing, or any office, emolument or employment, on condition, express or implied, that such elector shall cast, give, retain or withhold his vote or use his influence at a nominating election, or cast, give or substitute another to cast or give his vote or use his influence at a nominating convention for or against the nomination of any particular candidate for nomination so as to procure such person to be voted for, at any election to take place, the person so hiring, procuring, influencing, abetting, endeavoring or offering, either directly or indirectly through others, their aiders or abettors, to procure the person to be voted for by such electors, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction, shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding three hundred dollars and be imprisoned for a period not exceeding three months.

SECTION 2. If any elector authorized to vote at any public election afterward to take place within this Commonwealth, for any office, shall, directly or indirectly, accept or receive from any person desiring to be nominated as a candidate for office, or from the friends of any such person, any gift or reward in money, goods or any such person, any gift or reward in money, goods or any other valuable thing, or any office or employment, under an agreement or promise, express or implied, that such elector shall give or withhold his vote for the nomination of such person as candidate for office at such election, or shall accept or receive the promise of any person that he shall thereafter receive any gift or reward in money, goods, position or other valuable thing if he will vote for the nomination of such a person as a candidate for office, and shall thereafter vote for the nomination of such person, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction, shall pay a fine not exceeding three hundred dollars and be imprisoned for a term of time not exceeding three months.

SECTION 3. If any elector shall, directly or indirectly, offer to give his vote or his influence at any nominating election, delegate election or nominating convention, to any person desiring to be nominated as a candidate for office, or to the friends of any such person, in consideration that for such vote or influence he is to receive any gift or reward in money, goods or other valuable thing, or any office or employment, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction, shall pay a fine not exceeding three hundred dollars and undergo a period of imprisonment not exceeding three months.

SECTION 4. If any person not qualified to vote at a general election shall vote at a nominating election held by any political party, or if any person shall procure, advise or induce such disqualified person to so vote, or if any person shall vote at more than one election district, or otherwise vote more than once on the same day for the nomination of a candidate, or shall fraudulently vote more than one ticket for the same candidate at the same time, or if any person shall advise or procure another so to do, he or they shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction, shall be fined not exceeding the sum of two hundred dollars and imprisoned for a term of time not exceeding three months.

SECTION 5. In all cases where a person is elected or chosen or shall act as a delegate to a convention to make nominations for office, and shall receive, accept or solicit any bribe in money, goods or thing of value, or any office or position, as an inducement to make or join in any nomination for any person to be voted for as an officer or candidate for office, or shall, in like manner and for like reason, agree to abstain from voting for any particular person, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction, shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not more than one hundred dollars and be imprisoned not exceeding three months.

SECTION 6. Any person elected, chosen or acting as a member of the county or executive committee of any party, or as a judge of a return board to count up or cast the votes polled at primary election held to make nominations for office, or any person appointed a clerk of such return board, who shall, directly or indirectly, accept, receive or solicit money, office, appointment, employment, testimonial, reward or other thing of value, or the promise of all or either of them, to influence his vote or action in the discharge, performance or non-performance of any act, duty or obligation pertaining to such office, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not more than one hundred dollars, and to be imprisoned for a time not exceeding three months.

Any person or persons who shall, directly or indirectly, by offer or promise of money, office, appointment, employment, testimonial, reward or other thing of value, or who shall, by threats or intimidation, endeavor to influence a member of a county or executive committee of any party, a judge or clerk of any return board, in the discharge, performance or non-performance of any act, duty or obligation pertaining to such office, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, shall be sentenced to pay a fine of two hundred dollars and to undergo imprisonment not exceeding six months.

Approved the 8th day of June, A. D. 1881.

HENRY M. HOYT.

PRIMARY ELECTIONS.

AN ACT to regulate the holding of, and to prevent frauds in, the primary elections of the several political parties in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, etc.*, that from and after the passage of this act it shall be lawful, and it is hereby made the duties of the Judges, Inspectors and Clerks or other officers of the primary elections, meetings or caucus held for the purpose of nominating candidates for State, city and county offices within the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, before entering upon the discharge of their duties, severally to take and subscribe to an oath or affirmation in the presence of each other, in form as follows, namely: "I (A. B.) do———that I will, as Judge, Inspector or Clerk (as the case may be) at the ensuing election, impartially and faithfully perform my duties, in accordance with the laws and Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and in accordance with the rules and regulations adopted by the ———party of the county of———, for the government of the said primary elections, meetings or caucus, to the best of my judgment and abilities." The oath or affirmation shall be first administered to the Judge by one of the Inspectors; then the Judge so qualified shall administer the oath or affirmation to the Inspectors and Clerks, and may administer the oath to any elector offering to vote, as to his qualifications to vote at such election.

SECTION 2. If any Judge, Inspector, Clerk, or other officer of a primary election as aforesaid, shall presume to act in such capacity before the taking and subscribing to the oath or affirmation required by this act, he shall, on conviction, be fined not exceeding two hundred dollars; and if any Judge, Inspector, Clerk or other officer, when in the discharge of his duties as such, shall wilfully disregard or violate the provisions of any rule duly made by the said ——— party of ——— county for the government of the primary elections of the party, he shall, on conviction, be fined not exceeding two hundred dollars; and if any Judge or Inspector of a primary election as aforesaid, shall knowingly reject the vote of any person entitled to vote under the rules of the said ——— party, or shall knowingly receive the vote of any person or persons not qualified as aforesaid, shall, on conviction, be fined not exceeding two hundred dollars; and if any Judge, Inspector, Clerk or other officer of a primary election as aforesaid, shall be guilty of any willful fraud in the discharge of his duties, by destroying or defacing ballots, adding ballots to the poll, other than those lawfully voted, by stuffing the ballot-box, by false counting, by making false returns, or by any act or thing whatsoever, the person so of fending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction, shall be fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, or imprisoned not exceeding one year, or both, or either, at the discretion of the Court.

All acts or parts of acts of Assembly inconsistent with this act are here by repealed, except in counties or cities where special acts are in force for the same purpose. *Provided*, That the provisions of this act shall entail no expense to the counties or cities.

Approved the 29th day of June, A. D. 1881. HENRY M. HOYT.

ELECTION EXPENSES.

AN ACT.

To define the necessary and proper expenses incident to the nomination and election of Senators, Representatives, State, Judicial, Municipal and County officers, and to authorize the payment thereof.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, &c.*, That no person who shall hereafter be a candidate for the nomination, or for election to the Senate or House of Representatives, or to any office of the judiciary, or any state, municipal or county office in this commonwealth, shall pay or contribute, either directly or indirectly, any money or other valuable thing, or knowingly allow it to be done by others for him, either for the nomination, election or appointment, except necessary expenses as follows, to-wit:

First. For printing and traveling expenses.

Second. For dissemination of information to the public.

Third For political meetings, demonstrations and conventions.

The foregoing expenses may be incurred, either in person or through other individuals or committees of organizations duly constituted for the purpose, but nothing contained in this act shall be so construed as to authorize the payment of money or other valuable thing for the vote or influence of any elector, either directly or indirectly, at primary, township, general or special elections, nominating conventions, or for any corrupt purposes whatever incident to an election; and all judicial, state, county and municipal officers hereafter elected shall, before entering upon the duties of their respective offices, take and subscribe the oath prescribed by section first, of article seven, of the constitution of this commonwealth.

SECTION 2. Every person violating either of the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be subject to fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, and to imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both, or either, at the discretion of the court.

APPROVED—The 18th day of April, A. D., 1874. J. F. HARTRANFT.

THE THAUMATURGICAL STORY OF

**Optimus Architectus Sandwiched.**

*A Salmagundi of Facts, Fiction, and Philosophy. Being intended to show the Folly of School-Book Writers in their Indiscriminate use of Sesquipedalians. Also the Folly of Teaching Definitions.*

WRITTEN BY FRANCIS HECK, L. S.

Our schools will not be able to achieve the best results possible till the public take a deeper interest in them than they yet have. Where the public manifests the deepest interest in popular education there are to be found the best teachers, the best work and the biggest pay. The best teacher will do indifferent work in districts where parents take no more interest in the schools than to see that their children are there occasionally. It is a wonderful stimulus to a teacher where his patrons take an intelligent interest in his work; but without this stimulus the teacher becomes as reckless as the public. In order to interest them in our work we must enlighten them on the systems of instruction pursued in our schools, and I believe that the public can be interested in these matters, if they be presented in the right way. The best way, however, not to interest them, would be to discuss these things as they are presented in Mental Philosophy. Teachers themselves, I find, as a rule, take little interest in such discussions. We must, then, present our methods of teaching to teachers and the public in lines of thought to which all are accustomed. I believe that every system of instruction should be based on a knowledge of the development of the mind, its functions and its phenomena, just as much as I believe that every system of farming should be based on a knowledge of all the means used in farming; but from a study of the mind and experience I have learned that there are very few who have the ability or the inclination to appreciate or follow out the long concatenation of arguments necessary in a psychological discussion, unless they have had a more than ordinary opportunity for the accumulation of knowledge or mental training. I would not be understood to say that the public does not know enough to understand these things, but that the public are too practical to be interested in psychology. If our teachers were as practical as the public, it would be all the better for our schools. Our systems of teaching should be practical and should be explained in language and arguments that are understood by practical people. Therefore, if I were asked for advice I would say to all who have anything to say on teaching: aim your fowling pieces low. You will be the surer to hit the teachers, and you may set the public probing for shot. In the absence and by the request of the county superintendent, I conducted a district institute for him in Jackson township. After conducting an exercise in rapid adding, I presented to the assemblage, in a very informal manner, the method used by me in the Academy to teach arithmetic, and I was more than gratified to observe the interest it elicited. What I there said in regard to arithmetic I shall in this paper apply to all branches. No one taught so plainly as did Christ in his parables. The parable succeeds in arousing an interest where all other methods have failed. Since I have such an illustrious precedent and because I know of no parable or fable to fit the case in hand, I shall make one, for which bold attempt I feel that you will pardon me. With this explanation before the curtains we come to our story.

THE STORY OF OPTIMUS ARCHITECTUS.

In the year of our blessed Saviour 370, on the calends of March, in the reign of the peaceful Gratianus, in the province of Gallia Transpadana, in the city of Mediolanum (*Milan*), was born our hero, Optimus Architectus, known in the Levant as Aristos Architekton. It is related that at his birth occurred prodigies as remarkable as those which alarmed the folks at Mecca when the prophet of All was born. All dilapidated and ugly structures were toppled from their bases. The child which was then born was destined to rear structures which should surpass even those of the Imperial City in beauty, grandeur and symmetry. Many of the old men in whose minds lurked traces of the ancient Polytheism believed that Apollo visited the earth in the body of Optimus. While yet a babe his fond parents marked that he was charmed by the beautiful and symmetrical, while the ugly and unsymmetrical set him to crying. When yet in frocks he outstripped all of twice his age in the construction of playhouses of mud and stones. He, it is said, would make the air ring with shouts of derision at the uncouth domes of his playmates. Everything he touched, even, in these juvenal games, he decorated with a charm for much older persons. His soul loved harmony and his hands could produce harmony. As his strength increased to enable him to handle tools, he was constantly engaged in whittling, carving, chiseling, planing and hammering; and the productions of his hands, at this time, were marvelous for their beauty. Many of these small images were preserved in one of the churches of Mediolanum, and had Optimus executed nothing else he would have been famous all over both Empires. These, and his future works, were all that the stranger who visited Mediolanum could talk about. They, alas, were carried off with all the treasures of the city, when it was sacked by the Barbarians under Attila, and it is said that these Barbarians not only cherished these little images more than the treasures of gold and silver, but actually worshipped them as the handiwork of one of their Gods—a fact that proves that not only music, but the beautiful, "hath charms to soothe the savage breast." Optimus was at an early age taken into the service of the youthful Valentinianus, successor to Gratianus. Let us notice, right here, that Mediolanum, the "Athens of the West," or "Little Rome," which "stands in a sea of green trees, as Venice stands in a sea of green waters," and which reached its zenith during the lifetime of our hero, was for one hundred years (4th century) the capital of the Roman Empire. I have sometimes thought that whoever it was that wrote the wonderful stories of Aaron, or Haroun Al Raschid, such as Alladdin and his lantern, must have had in mind this period of the history of Mediolanum; for it is related that several wealthy families having spent the summer at Naples and Puteoli and upon returning to their native city and being unable to recognize their respective domiciles and thinking that the evil Beast was sporting with them, set to praying to the Holy Virgin to be delivered from the toils of Satan, whereupon one Janus, cried out: "It is not the devil, oh, friends! But Optimus Architectus, who has wrought this great change." On all sides, where had been ugly and defaced structures, were lofty columns, triumphal arches, cathedrals reaching to the stars, theatres, hypacthral colonnades, public bath houses, bridges, terraces, schools, public institutions for charity, palaces for those of the purple, museums, castles, hospitals, such as had not been built since the time of Phidias and the building of the Parthenon; and yet on all sides were busy thousands under the command of our hero. Some were rolling up huge masses of rock or bringing up large beams of wood. Others were smoothing the surfaces of these, or plying hammer, chisel, plane, saw, ax, shovel, pick, or raising the large stones on high by means of massive machinery. This, with the voice of him who urged the weary cattle to greater efforts, the commands of the overseers and the merry songs of the light-hearted workmen made one long monotonous strain from the rising of the sun to his descent into the ocean.

"So bees, when spring-time is begun,
Ply their warm labor in the sun,
What time along the flowery mead
Their nation's infants' hope they lead;
Or with clear honey charge each cell,
And make the hive with sweetness smell.
The workers of their loads relieve,
Or chase the drones, that gorge and thieve.
With toil the busy scene ferments,
And fragrance breathes from thymy scents."
(*Rueid Lib. I.*)

Mediolanum became a sort of Mecca for the lovers of the beautiful, and it was a common saying by citizen and alien that all that was beautiful in Mediolanum was the work of Optimus Architectus. Even great Homer has recognized that "man was born to suffer and to die." Optimus could, alas, not escape the grim messenger. As he became old, and the clay refused prompt obedience to his will and his eyes no longer gave him correct perceptions, every one lamented that so great a man should leave them and their beautiful city, the verdant fields and green forests of the vicinity, through which he loved to be carried in his sella portatoria or litter, on the shoulders of his slaves and depart to the green pastures, the crystal lakes and rivers and the clear sky of Elysium. They watched his infirmity with the greatest anxiety. "If he has to go," said one, "could he not, at least, leave his genius, his skill with us? Could he not instruct the precocious youth of the city in those things in which he alone is master?" The suggestion seemed a good one, and a delegation of the most influential citizens waited on the now venerable old man and announced this to him. The old man was tickled at the suggestion, but he had never taught, and said he, "there is no book on architecture that is just the thing." How could there be since he excelled all others in this? He would first have to write a book. He employed, it is said, more than a score of amanuenses for six months in writing the book, and it is furthermore said that the whole world for once stopped to watch his progress. Never before was there such rejoicing in that city as when the completion of the book was announced. One old lady, who had a boy who just assumed the toga and who was to be one of Optimus' pupils, died for joy. An old man, in leaping for joy, dashed his brains out against the ceiling. Numerous mishaps not so serious as these two, occurred. Six months more and a hundred slaves were employed in making copies. The time for the opening of the school was announced, and the rush was so great from both Empires that not only the houses but the streets were packed with youth, eager to become a disciple of Optimus. Thousands had to be rejected. One youth who was taken was offered £1000 of gold for his chance, but he rejected the offer with disdain; and why should he not? for he was to be taught by the greatest builder the world had known, and for all anyone then knew, would become equally great.

The method of instruction as followed by one so eminently qualified, must be of interest to all. Among the effects of one of those strange men who adhere to things simply because they are old, I found two very quaint and very old volumes, printed by Christopher Vardalfar, of Mediolanum (*Milan*), who, you are aware, was the first printer of any importance in Europe, and a copy of whose Decameron sold in 1811 for $11,400. These books bear the date MCDLXXVI, just four centuries before the Declaration of Independence, which has had the printing press for those four centuries and ever since for a foster mother. Here are the titles of these books: OPUS-MAGNUMOPTAMIARBHITECTI, and VITAETLABORESOPTAMIARCHITECTI. The former is the one whose birth caused such a stir in Mediolanum. The latter was written after the death of Optimus, and it is to this volume that I am indebted for most of my facts.

Each boy was supplied, with great expense, with a roll of the Opusmagnum. The arrangement and treatment of the subject is in all respects like our school books, a fact which sometimes makes me think that our school book writers borrowed their plans from Optimus, or borrowed from some one who borrowed from Optimus. At any rate this matter must have been handed down from remote antiquity. It was dedicated to one of his slaves, who, I learn from the Vita, furnished the old man with sesquipedalians whenever he run short of these creatures. Then in the preface, with great modesty, a quality which writers of books have in common, he presents the plan and merits of his book, and the demerits of others. The subject is then defined. It is divided and each division defined. These are divided again and again, and for every division a definition. Fifty pages are thus taken up. He next defines all the tools used in building, and for each there is a definition that defines, none of your circumlocutionary definitions. From the 365th to the 511th page he defines the different parts of a building and the different kinds of buildings. I had considerable difficulty in translating this volume and much more in understanding it. You will understand, perhaps, why this is, by a few examples. I will pick the easiest ones. In the first example I think, he defines architecture; here it is: "Architectonics elucidates the fabrication of constructures for perpetual domiciliation, (*the fabrication*) of media for the transit of fluviate currents, of aquatic ducts, of mural environments and martial munitions." I put in the word in italics. Here is another—the easiest I can find—in part III: "A column can be cylindrical or polygonal. A cylindrical column has its side circumscribed by a curved surface produced by a generatrix which continually osculates a given curvature and is in all positions parallel to its directrix." This I would not only consider a poor, but an imperfect definition. Here is a definition for a saw: "A saw is an instrument for severing ligneous substances, and consists of an attenuated ferric blade with one edge serrated, which removes successive portions by scission or disruption." His definition of a plane is too good to omit: "A plane is an organum for levigating ligneous areas for the construction of mural projections and similitudinous things, consisting usually of a ligneous parallelopipedonic stock from the inferior surface of which projects slightly the ferric sectorial edge of the iron or chisel which is retrorsely secured and has an aperture anteriorily for the escape of the shavings." You would laugh to hear his definition of a hammer or chisel, but you must imagine them. Optimus was not only an ideal book-maker, but as you will see, an ideal teacher also. He was what most teachers would call *thorough*. He required all the definitions to be learned by rote, just as he and his slave had concocted them—a thing he could not do himself with his roll closed. They were reiterated day after day. If any one failed to know them he had to aid the slaves in carrying Optimus through the woods for his daily airing. Here in the bosom of nature, full of freedom, would these boys pine for liberty. The people on the street would point their fingers at the unfortunate youths. The blame as now was all put on the boy. He didn't like it. The young men spent their nights in repeating these definitions. They retired late to troubled dreams, for these definitions haunted them in their sleep like Banquo's ghost. In the morning they were haggard. They dreaded to meet their master; they dreaded to parade as a slave amidst the derision of the populace. One of the most ambitious took sick, and in his last hours these detestable definitions haunted him—yea, killed him. The rest struggled on and at the end of two years was welcomed by these young men what two years before would have been lamented by the whole world. What could be more welcome than the death of Optimus? It is due to the memory of this great man to say that he had expressed it as his intention to put tools into the hands of these boys after they had finished the definitions. In this you will observe that he resembled the modern teacher. Of all these boys only one became an architect. He received from the populace the name Stultus, a name corresponding to dunce, from his daily appearance on the street supporting the litter of his master. While passing through the street he closely observed the builders at work, and in this school of observation he learned more than all the other boys in the school of definitions. "Could I only," thought he, "help these men, I might become an architect; but the hateful definitions teach me nothing. I don't know what they are about." The boys were welcomed home by fond and loving parents. These kind parents intended now to give their boys a chance to practice what they had learned. You cannot imagine the surprise of the fathers when their haggard boys told them that they did not know how to build. The Vita says: "uno omnia disce" (from one learn all), and then gives the following scene between one of these boys and his father:

"Have you wasted your opportunity in riotous living? Is it thus you reciprocate a kindness from your father, you recreant child? Have I not, at great expense, kept you in the school of this man whom the world praises?"

To this the son replies:

"I have worked hard. I have become weak by hard and prolonged study. I have learned by heart one half of this massive roll." Here the Opusmagnum was produced. The father eagerly opened it, the son began to repeat, but the father failing to understand, asks:

"What are these things you say, my son?"

"Lord, I know not," he responds, "we had to learn them at school."

The father was in a rage. The son's health and mind were impaired. By mutual agreement the roll was immolated to the shades of the late Optimus. All the boys were laid in their mother earth at an early age, except him called Stultus who lived to a ripe old age, to bless all who came in contact with him. He, like our dunces, rebelled against the despotism of a senseless master, and received the reward of that rebellion.

Here ends the story of Optimus Architectus. I need not tell you that in Optimus we have ensampled our modern book-writer, scholar, and teacher. That the story is untrue, I have no doubt many will say. Were I to add what I have to say on this point, this article would be entirely too long. I shall show you, or try to, by examples and arguments that the characters I attempted to portray are not in the least exaggerated in Optimus. To avoid any future difficulty, I would ask you to hold your judgment in abeyance, till you hear from me again. With this I will close in the language of our story papers,

(*To be Continued.*)

A large audience assembled at the Crystal Palace at Sydenham a few days ago to hear Mr. Oscar Wilde's lecture on his impressions of America. Mr. Wilde (who has discarded knee breeches and resumed the prosaic trousers) said that the Americans are the noisest people in the world, whose national occupation is catching trains. Pennsylvania, with its rocky gorges and woodland scenery, reminded him of Switzerland; the prairie of a piece of brown blotting paper. Everything is twice as large as it should be; everywhere is twice as far as it should be. He visited Leadville, the chief characteristic of whose inhabitants is the constant use of the revolver. He lectured to them upon "Benvenuto Cellini, his Life and Works," and was reproved by his hearers for not having brought that artist with him. The explanation that he had been dead for some little time elicited the inquiry. "Who shot him?" Among the more elderly inhabitants of the South he found a melancholy tendency to date every event of importance by the late war. "How beautiful the moon is to-night!" he once remarked to a gentleman who was standing next to him. "Yes," was the reply, "but you should have seen it before the war." So infinitesimal did he find the knowledge and appreciation of art west of the Rocky Mountains, that an art patron—one who in his day had been a miner—actually sued the railroad company for damages because the plaster cast of Venus of Milo, which he had imported from Paris, had been delivered minus the arms! And, what was more surprising still, he gained his case and the damages.

Six school children, two girls and four boys, between the ages of 9 and 12 years, wandered into the woods near Meadville, Pa., in search of sugar water. Among them were George Custy, aged 10, and Annie McGlue, aged 9. There are many sugar camps in the woods, but the children did not find any in operation, and, at Custy's suggestion, the boys, with their pocket knives, tapped what they supposed to be a sugar maple. The sap flowed freely, and the children all drank of it. When night came on and the children did not return search was made, and they were found deathly sick. That same night George Custy died, and next day Annie McGlue and two others were not expected to live. The nature of the tree tapped has not been ascertained.

There is much uncertainty as to the course the Prohibitionists in Wisconsin will pursue. They are supposed to number 15,000 all of them former Republicans, and, if they act independently, can throw the state over to the Democrats. The Republicans will take a conservative course, and try and keep the organization intact.

Ben Butler will be a delegate to the Democratic National Convention He has not attended a like gathering before since 1860, when his candidate on 57 ballots was Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi.

Henry Irving cleaned up $400,000 of American money and Mary Anderson raked in $150,000 of the English variety. So far the balance of trade is against us.

The Uniontown *Standard* has been sued for civil libel by seven of the Dukes jurors.


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3. Any one not a subscriber sending us three new names besides his own, with $4.50 will receive the paper one year free.

4. Any one sending us six new names, with nine dollars, will receive the paper one year free and a History of Columbia county, worth two dollars and a half.

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When we offer you an opportunity to pay for your paper without money do not lose it.

Elwell & Bittenbender,

**Bloomsburg, Pa.**

# The Columbian.

## BLOOMSBURG, PA.,

FRIDAY, APRIL 4, 1884.


### Correct Railroad Time Table.

Trains on the Philadelphia & R. R. leave Rupert as follows:

| NORTH. | SOUTH. |
|---|---|
| 6:36 a. m. | 11:45 a. m. |
| 4:06 p. m. | 6:13 p. m. |

—o—

Trains on the D. L. & W. R. R. leave Bloomsburg as follows:

| NORTH. | SOUTH. |
|---|---|
| 7:27 a. m. | 8:25 a. m. |
| 10:32 a. m. | 11:52 a. m. |
| 6:36 p. m. | 4:36 p. m. |

The 11:45 train south connects with the Philadelphia & Reading at Rupert, and with the Northern Central at Northumberland.

The 8:25 a. m. train connects at Northumberland with the 9:25 train on Pennsylvania road, reaching Philadelphia at 3:15 p. m.

The 11:45 train connects with Philadelphia and Reading road at Rupert at 11:55 reaching Philadelphia at 6.00 p. m.

The 11:45 train connects with Pennsylvania road at Northumberland at 1:45, reaching Philadelphia at 7:25 p. m.

The 4:30 p. m. train connects with Pennsylvania road at Northumberland at 8:05 p. m., and reaches Philadelphia at 3:05 a. m.

—o—

Trains on the N. & W. B. Railway pass Bloom Ferry as follows:

| NORTH. | SOUTH. |
|---|---|
| 7:41 a. m. | 12:01 p. m. |
| 6.31 p. m. | 7:07 p. m. |

### Notice to Correspondents.

In order to save many communications from the waste basket we make the following suggestions to local correspondents: Use only one side of the sheet, and write as plain as possible; give only the local news that is of some interest to the community, such as accidents, improvements, marriages, deaths, matter relating to schools and churches, business enterprises, changes of residence, and the like. Must appear to be jokes at the expense of others, and personal mention giving only one name or initials or a nickname, will not be printed under any circumstances. Such items often give offense, though none may be intended. The full name of the writer must always be given, but will not be printed unless requested. tf

### Public Sales.

All those having public sale bills printed at this office will receive a notice under this heading, free of charge. The notice will remain standing until the day of sale.

John Zaner will sell horses and hogs on his premises in Fishingcreek township, on April 9th at one o'clock.

J. M. Long, administrator, will sell personal property of D. J. Philips deceased, in Davison township, Sullivan county, April 10th at 10 o'clock.

W. S. Hess, administrator of George Kelchner, deceased, will sell a valuable timber tract of 415 acres, on Saturday, April 19th, 1884.

### For Sale.

Several town properties, good location, brick or frame.

About 25 acres of land in Hemlock township, partly cleared, balance well timbered.

A farm of about 80 acres in Scott twp.

For terms and particulars apply to Geo. E. Elwell, Bloomsburg, Pa. feb. 29-tf.

### Personal.

Mrs. C. Wilson Smith has been visiting friends at Carbondale.

Miss R. A. Person of Montana, this county, visited relatives in town and at Espy the fore part of the week.

Judge Krickbaum was in town on Tuesday.

Milton Betts, son of David Betts now of Pottsgrove, formerly of this town, was in town this week.

Elmer E. Moyer is at home at present.

Col. A. D. Seely of Berwick, graced our sanctum with his presence on Tuesday afternoon.

Harry Billmeyer graduated at Jefferson Medical College last week.

The sewer pipe has been laid under the canal.

Donavin's Tennesseans next Wednesday evening.

B. F. Savage has sold the Benton stage line to Mr. Albertson.

FOR SALE.—A set of tinner's tools, apply to I. R. Rupert Bloomsburg, Pa. tf

C. A. Prentiss' machine shop was burned on Tuesday morning about half past two o'clock.

Potatoes are scarce. Lilley & Sleppy don't want any, but any other kind of produce they will take.

Prof. Heck's article, and the list of appointments of the M. E. Conference were in type last week, but were crowded out.

Go West via. Pennsylvania railroad. All changes made in Union depots. No omnibus transfers. W. C. MCKINNEY, Ag't.

C. E. Savage & Co. have removed to their new store room in Mrs Ent's building, next door below the court house.

Lilley & Sleppy want 100,000 dozen of fresh eggs, 100,000 lbs. good fresh butter.

Donavin's Tennesseans have been here before and had a large audience which was delighted with them. They will appear here again next Wednesday evening at the Opera House. Secure seats early.

The case of Stoetzel vs. Jackson has been reversed by the Supreme Court, which is a reversal of a former decision of their own. A new trial has been ordered in the case of Swank vs. the N. & W. B. Ry. Company.

Lilley & Sleppy have made a great cut in all kinds of goods, and will not be undersold. Granulated sugar, 9c.; Standard A., 9.; white sugar, 8c.; a nice brown sugar, 4 lbs for 25c; all domestic ginghams, 10c and down; all cotton shirtings, 10c; calicoes, 5 and 6c dress goods—at cost. Call early and get a bargain.

J. L. Dillon has issued a catalogue of choice roses and flowering plants, seeds and small fruits, for 1884. The book contains 32 pages with illustrations, and is a neat specimen of job work from the *Republican* office. Mr. Dillon has given close attention to the cultivation of flowers and plants for some years, and has made himself a high reputation as a florist. His catalogue will be sent free on request.

FOR SALE.—A bay horse suitable for any kind of work, single or double; not afraid of the cars. You can have your choice of two. Weight 1050 and 1150 lbs.

HENRY S. REAY,
Rupert, Pa.

The spirit of mischief was abroad on Tuesday. Well filled pocket books lay around promiscuously on the pavements, and when anyone, forgetful of the day, attempted to pick them up, the wallets were found to be well anchored, and a shout of laughter from jovial jokers was wafted to the ears of the victims, reminding them that it was April Fools' day and that they had been "sold."

McKinney Smith, the fugitive ex-commissioner of Lycoming county, has been captured in Kansas and returned to Williamsport, where he is lodged in jail. The other two members of the same board stayed at home and stood their trials for crookedness in office and were sent to the penitentiary. One of them was recently released. Smith has been gone about sixteen months. He was captured by Major Lucas who will receive a reward of $800 by the county.

Charles G. Barkley and R. Buckingham have entered into partnership in the practice of law. Mr. Buckingham moved to the offices of Mr. Barkley the first instant.

There was a decided change in the weather last Saturday night, the thermometer falling many degrees in a few hours. Solid ice was made during the night. On Tuesday morning there was snow in the air.

Lloyd Miller, living in Catawissa township, one mile from Bloom Ferry, has 2 colts to sell; 4 years old, safe and sound in every way. 4-4-2t

Datesman & Weidenhamer have purchased the store of Forsyth & Rockefeller at Espy, and took possession on the 1st. This is a good stand, and the new proprietors will maintain its reputation fully up to the standard. Forsyth & Rockefeller will remove to Northumberland and go into business

Everybody is crying "hard times"—we are doing first-class business. Why shouldn't people go and buy where they can buy the cheapest? We are bound to run our stock down so we will have room for Spring stock. Come early and take advantage of some bargains we are offering. LILLEY & SLEPPY.

The Spring term of the Orangeville Academy will begin April 7th. Special attention given to the common branches. About one-fourth of the present number of teachers in the county were prepared at the Academy. Students thoroughly prepared for any college. The location is all one could desire. Expenses very low,

Wild pigeons scarce. Bargains at Lilley & Sleppy's plenty.

Forgetful of the fact that it was April Fool's Day, one of our leading attorneys picked up a band-box on Main street on Tuesday morning, which had been carelessly dropped from a wagon load of household goods belonging to a mover. Instead of a silk hat or a ladies' seal skin bonnet he found only an old tin pail.

The Mattie Vickers Company played to a small house on Monday night. Why the audience was not large we do not know, for the performance was worthy of a great crowd. Miss Vickers is immense in the character of Jacquine, and kept the audience in a good humor from her first appearance. At the end of the second act she was called before the curtain.

Lilley & Sleppy's low prices are playing smash. Low prices are doing it.

We issue this week a six-page edition. The extra half sheet is not simply an advertising circular, but contains reading matter which of itself is worth the price of a year's subscription. Prof. Heck's story is good reading and teaches a lesson of interest to the instructors of youth. The Rules of the Democratic Party of this county have not been published for some years, and it is important that every member of the organization should be familiar with them. These, with the digest of the election laws, make the paper worthy of careful preservation for future reference. We shall continue to issue our large edition from time to time, as circumstances may require.

Lilley & Sleppy at Orangeville, have the largest stock of gilt, mica, satin, white, black and brown back wall paper ever offered for sale in Orangeville.

The Bloomsburg Agricultural and Iron Works near the D. L. & W. R. R. depot, now in operation are running at present on the Keystone Thresher and Separator. The services of David Savage have been secured in this department, and it is intended to introduce new and valuable improvements upon these desirable machines for the coming season. Mr. Savage has had some ten years' experience in designing and manufacturing separators, and is fully acquainted with his work, as is attested by the neat and substantial appearance of the machines, their efficient working and ready sale.

The most improved new machinery lately introduced will enable the Works to turn out a variety of farming implements very rapidly, and the location of the establishment is such, that we believe its success is but a matter of a little time.

All kinds of the best and most improved implements will be furnished as well as different kinds of fertilizers. Particular attention will also be given to repairs of all kinds.

In order to supply a varied demand, the Company has lately received a large invoice of such implements as will not be manufactured, among other things the Celebrated Champion Light Harvesters, Binders, Mowers, Studebaker farm wagons, &c., &c.

Located as the Works are in the midst of an agricultural district, equally accessible to teams or by railroad, and always prepared to supply the wants of farmers' it ought to receive such patronage as will in time create a lasting and beneficial industry.

J. Saltzer, Main St., Bloomsburg, has one new platform spring wagon, 2 seats, pole and shafts, for sale.

### April Flittings.

L. E. Waller has moved to the property recently purchased by him on Fifth and Centre streets.

N. S. Tingley took possession of the house on Third street next to the M. E. church.

Douglas Hughes has moved into the Bidleman house on North Main Street.

Rev. L. Zahner soon vacates the old Episcopal rectory, and will board at the Central Hotel until the new rectory is ready for occupancy.

Rev. A. Brittian of Berwick, will occupy the old rectory recently purchased by him.

S. B. Wilson has moved to Market street in the Fry house.

R. L. F. Colley and W. D. Beckley occupy N. S. Pursel's house on Market St.

H. V. White has purchased W. S. Moyer's property on Centre street and will take possession about the middle of the month.

T. B. Miller has moved into his new house on Third street.

Mrs. Eshleman occupies the property of W. Krickbaum on East Street.

Jesse Hicks has taken the Menagh house on East Street.

S. D. Neyhard has moved into one of Wynkoop's houses on Third Street.

J. B. Trathen has moved his sewing machine agency to a room in Moyer Bros' building, below Market Street.

Mrs. R. Young takes the house next to H. W. Sloan's on Market Street.

J. C. Sylvis has moved from Port Noble to Scott Town.

G. M. Quick has moved into the Robison property on Third Street.

John K. Lockard has taken possession of his elegant new residence on Fifth St.

C. M. Drinker has moved to the Knapp house on Third Street.

### Berwick.

Prof F. Larned of Dickinson Seminary occupied the pulpit of the M. E. Church on Sunday morning and preached an able sermon. The Rev. Mendenhall preached in the same place in the evening.

Rev. C. H. Caterall preached his farewell sermon in the Baptist church on Sunday evening to a large congregation. The Rev. gentleman will assume the charge of the Peckville Baptist church.

The golden wedding of the Rev. Alem Brittain comes off next Tuesday and we learn will be suitably observed.

The funeral of the late Harrison Harener of Nescopeck took place at the Berwick cemetery, and was attended by a large concourse of people. The Rev. H. W. Buck preached the funeral sermon.

The Concert next Tuesday will be very fine, over forty-five performers vocal and instrumental taking part.

There are more than the usual number of removals this year and some changes in the business locations.

The *Independent* office has removed from the Hockman building to the premises recently occupied by Snyder the jeweller; B. Sponenberg removes his business to the Geares' building on Front street, and I. Chamberlain takes the premises on Market vacated by him; Fred Boyer has taken possession of the Berwick House—the St. Charles Hotel has not yet been rented; A. Miller will open up a general store in the Seesholtz building on Market street and Chrisman & Son will be ready in a few days to do a mercantile trade in the building formerly occupied by Freas Bros.; Michael & Harter expect to carry a larger stock of household furniture and will do an undertaking business at the stand vacated by R. S. Bowman.

No use going any further than Orangeville to buy your wall paper. Lilley & Sleppy can suit you in taste, quality and price.

### Centralia.

Daniel Curry has put a new front in his hotel, which adds largely to its appearance. He will convert part of his bar-room into a reading room, for the accommodation of his numerous patrons.

The Republicans of town elected Edward Reese and Joseph Dawes to the Republican county convention. The following resolution was passed: "That the delegates use every honorable means for the nomination of Gen. William Lilley of Mauch Chunk, for Congressman-at-Large." On a vote taken as to preference in the coming Presidential struggle, all but two were for Blaine and Lincoln.

Orders were received last week by the individual operators to commence working full time, on Tuesday of this week. It is needless to say the people were pleased to hear of the change from three days a week.

The Big Mine Run collieries are being repaired this week. A new dumping-schute was built last week at the Bast colliery.

Morris Ridge colliery was idle the fore part of the week, the water being too high in the slope to work, caused by striking a spring in the new air hole.

Thomas Reese, who has been attending school at Williamsport, came home on Saturday, having completed his course.

A large number of tenement houses will be erected here this spring. Carpenters are at work on a few already.

The Gas Company of Ashland, are building an addition to the gas house, where they intend to manufacture electricity.

William McCloskey was promoted from laborer to engineer at Centralia colliery last week. His many friends were glad to hear of his promotion.

The Dark Corner Silver Cornet Band received a number of new horns on Saturday. No doubt we will have any amount of open air concerts the coming summer.

Thos J Darrah lost his dear friend, "Uro," this week. Any person informing him of his whereabouts will be kicked out of the back door.

One of the ropes at Centralia colliery gave out on Monday. It was discovered in time to prevent a serious smash-up. It was replaced by a new one Monday night.

James Riley, a miner at Morris Ridge, had his hand severely hurt last week.

A new branch of St. Patrick's Catholic Beneficial Society was organized here on Saturday. The following officers were elected, viz: president, David Walsh; vice-president, Martin Purcell; secretary, Thomas F. Mumford; treasurer, James Daley. Over sixty members were admitted.

Mr. Smith of Mauch Chunk, has opened a photograph gallery on the corner of Locust Avenue and Railroad Street. If you want your picture "pulled," now is your chance.

Thomas Barrett is the only man in town who wears the latest style hat. Tom looks well in a Fedora.

The telephone poles back of the new school building were blown down by the strong wind on Friday night.

The small-pox is leaving Ashland gradually; but four cases remain. The schools were opened on Monday.

At the Methodist Conference in Williamsport last week Bishop Harris appointed G. M. Larned to his old charge, Centralia.

### Complimentary Concert.

The friends of Mr. A. G. Kimberly of Berwick, will tender him a benefit next Tuesday evening at that place, by a concert. Messrs. Wintersteen, Eshleman and Metherell of this town will take part. A return train will run to Danville after the concert, so that parties wishing to attend from Bloomsburg may also be accommodated. Tickets can be had and seats secured by writing to E. K. Adams, Berwick, price 50 cents.

### Stillwater.

That "blizzard" on Sunday night made it very disagreeable for church going people, but specially so for Sunday visitors, of whom there is not a few in this country.

The mud has succumbed at last to the sun, wind and frost, much to the comfort of travellers, and especially that nomadic portion of our race who find it necessary to change their residence about the first of April.

The law says to the anxious trout fisher "you may now angle forth and try your luck," but old dame nature says "wait a little."

Mr. T. H. Edgar is building an addition to his dwelling.

J. J. Karnes has contracted to work in the planing-mill the present year.

M. W. McHenry, who recently took unto himself an help-meet, has set up house-keeping on the farm owned by his father, Hon. E. J. McHenry, dec'd, where he will be glad to see and entertain his friends.

Farmers are beginning to turn over the soil preparatory to planting their spring crops.

"Say, wife, what about spading that garden?" I guess I'll go a fishing.

REPORTER.


### To Farmers and Manufacturers.

Steam Engines, Saw-mills, Shingle Mills, Planers, Threshers and Cleaners, Lever and Tread Horse Powers, and Farming implements generally, always on hand and for sale lower than the lowest.

WHITE & CONNER,
mar 14-4w * Orangeville, Pa.

Everybody says Lilley & Sleppy are selling goods cheaper than anybody in the county.


### Pine Township Institute.

On the 15th of March the teachers and pupils of Pine School District, with others interested in the cause of education, were seen wending their way toward the M. E. church at Pine Summit, where, according to previous arrangements, they held their last monthly institute. Owing to the bad condition of the roads Mr. Grimes was unable to get there. At 11 o'clock the president, Mr. Eyer Allen, called the meeting to order, when exercises were opened by singing and prayer. As the teachers who were first on the programme were not yet present a few moments were spent in discussing the topics "How shall we secure a better attendance of our children at school?" and "The length of our school term." Miss Laubach conducted a class in reading. Mr. Eves and choir gave us some music, when we adjourned to meet again in half an hour. At the appointed time the institute came to order and the pupils of Upper Pine school entertained us for a short time with singing, recitations and essays. Discussions were resumed; Prof. M. C. Terrell being among those to take part in them. Pupils were selected from the different schools and Mr. D. W. Robbins gave twenty-five words from the dictionary to be written by them. The pupils from Barton and Pine Summit schools gave us some good recitations. Mr. Harry Eves of Greenwood, recited a prize poem, when Prof. Terrell took up the subject of reading. He handled it in a very creditable manner, gave some valuable instruction and closed by reciting that excellent poem, "Blow Bugle, Blow." Mr. Faus read an essay entitled "Parting."

A vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. Harry Eves and Prof. Terrell for their presence and the active part they took in the exercises; also to Mr. Emery Eves and choir for furnishing us with such excellent music. Upon motion we adjourned and soon all were seen leaving for their homes, evidently very much pleased with the exercise of the day, and convinced of the fact that such meetings are conducive to the advancement of our cause.

G. W. F., Secretary.

A competitive examination of Candidates for appointment as Cadet to the Military Academy at West Point, will be held at the American Hotel, Mauch Chunk, on Thursday the first day of May 1884, at 10 o'clock A. M.

All Candidates for the vacant Cadetship in this Congressional District are required to appear before the examining committee and submit to an examination.

For information as to age, mental and physical qualifications, &c., address,

Dr. R. Leonard of Mauch Chunk, or Prof. R. F. Hofford of Lehighton or the Secretary of War. apr 4-4 w

### Fishingcreek.

The Eyer's school closed on the 20th ult. with an evening literary entertainment consisting of over thirty dialogues, essays and declamations, which were gone through with in a manner creditable to all the participants. The exercises were interspersed with excellent vocal and instrumental music.

The farmers of this section have commenced plowing for corn, and repairing their fences.

I noticed in a recent issue of your paper an article over the signature "A Citizen Taxpayer," concerning the expenses of the public roads of this county. The writer of that communication intimates that persons living from a public road having the use of a lane which runs through others' land and encumbered only by a gate or pair of bars, should not have a road at the public expense. Now, I think this is a selfish and unjust view of the case. There are other and greater reasons in many instances which might be urged for a free road. For instance, if the owners of the land through which the lane leads would shut out to the public the petitioner's hogs and cattle on purpose to annoy and cause him trouble, it would be a sufficient reason to apply for a road free of such encumbrance. Again a person so situated could not sell his land for near its value, because of the dependent and annoying circumstances under which it would place the purchaser. These are considerations of vastly more importance than the trivial matter of a gate or a pair of bars to open and shut. They affect the peace and happiness of citizens who are unfortunate in not owning land along a public road. All pay road tax and all alike are entitled to free roads whether they be inlets to other land or otherwise, else a certain class of persons are not on equal footing with their neighbors.

Some malicious persons have broken open the door of the Eyer school house since school closed, and some window panes have been broken out. A great deal of such work has been going on for several years past at that place. The offenders may be caught some of these times, when they shall have to suffer the penalty of their misdeeds. A CITIZEN.

Lilley & Sleppy have over one hundred different styles of wall paper.

## LOCAL NOTICES.

We show the largest and handsomest lines of table linens and Hamburg embroideries this Spring we have ever shown, and at much lower prices. Call and see. Clark & Son.

W. J. Correll & Co. keep always on hand a large assortment of furniture to select from. Any special orders filled on short notice.

New styles linen collars and cuffs at Clark & Son's.

Another lot of best 5 cent calico for dresses at Clark & Son's. Also 5 cent Merrimack shirtings, 8 and 9 cent cheviot shirtings, tickings and muslins away down at Clark & Son's.

EASTER CARDS
AT
I. W. HARTMAN & SON'S.

Duplex, Bon Ton, All Right, Bali's Health, M'me Toy, None Such and Faultless corsets at Clark & Son's. Also Warner's Coralane and other makes.

For best Photographs call at MacKillip's gallery. Above Clark & Son's store.

We are offering some bargains in black and colored dress silks at prices lower than ever; will not be undersold. Clark & Son.

## BUSINESS NOTICES.

SAMPSON'S LEGS AND LOCKS.

When Delilah clipped off Sampson's locks that mighty athlete at once became "as otaer men." If it could be proved that thepossession of luxuriant hair would enable men to tear open lions' jaws, Hiscox & Co. would be driven wild in the effort to supply enough of Parker's Hair Balsam to meet the demand. As it is the Balsam prevents your hair from falling out, and restores the original color if faded or gray. Besides it is a great addition to the toilet table simply as a dressing.

Kutzner's Tolu Mixture Cough, being pleasant to take and mild in its actions, is especially recommended for children. Ask your druggist for it.

WANT OF FAITH.

If C. A. Klein, the Druggist, does not succeed it is not for the want of faith. He has such faith in Dr. Bosanko's Cough and Lung syrup as a remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, and Lung Affections, that he gives a bottle free to each and every one who is in need of a medicine of this kind.

July 13-eow

DON'T YOU DO IT.

Don't suffer any longer with the pains and aches of rheumatism, which make life a burden to you. Relief, speedy and permanent can be procured at the nearest drug store, in the form of Kidney-Wort. Elbridge Malcolm of West Bath, Maine says: "I was completely prostrated with Rheumatism and Kidney troubles and was not expected to recover. The first dose of Kidney-Wort helped me. Six doses put me on my feet, it has now entirely cured me and I have had no trouble since."

Kutzner's Vermifuge is a pleasant, safe and effectual remedy for worms. It is readily taken by children and causes no sickness or nausea. Ask your drugists for it.

A YELLING BABY

Is something to be avoided. Babies with colds, babies with croup, babies with scalds, burns, bites, aches, sprains, or pains are bound to become noisy tenants of the household. *Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil* will cure all these complaints.

A PLEASANT ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

"Had sour stomach and miserable appetite for months, and grew thin every day. I used *Burdock Blood Bitters* with the most marvelous results; feel splendid." Mrs. Joseph Johnson, Pittsburgh, Pa.

HUMBUGS! IMPOSTERS! THIEVES!

The above are terms applied to the unreliable and dishonest. *Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil* for diphtheria, catarrh, asthma, rheumatism, and all aches, sprains, and pains is not a thing of deception but a pleasant and honest remedy. It is honestly put up, honestly sold, and does what is claimed for it.

OUR REGARDS.

We are glad to say that our daughter, who has been afflicted with Rheumatism for about eight years, is nearly cured from the use of two bottles of Phelp's Rheumatic Elixir. We regard it as an excellent remedy, and anticipate a perfect cure by the time another bottle is taken.

Respectfully,
MR. AND MRS. STAVE,
188 Freemont street, Chicago, Ill.
For sale at Hendershott's Pharmacy, Bloomsburg, Pa.

The slight cold you think so little of may prove the forerunner of a compaint that may be fatal. Avoid this result by taking Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, the best of known remedies for colds, coughs, catarrhs, bronchitis, incipient consumption, and all other throat and lung diseases.

ADULTERATING.

Mr. Alfred Speer of Passaic, N. J. having noted the want of a strictly pure and first-class wine, has for the past 25 years devoted his time and immense capital to raising the Oporto Grape, with the view to supplying this want, that he has been eminently successful, the endorsements which his Port Grape Wine has received will testify. For sale by druggists.

CAUSE AND EFFECT.

At times symptoms of indigestion are present, uneasiness of the stomach, &c., a moisture like perspiration, producing itching at night, or when one is warm, cause the Piles. The effect is immediate relief upon the application of Dr. Basanko's Pile Remedy, which costs you but 50 cents and is sold by C. A. Klein. July 13-eow

Centralia, Jan. 8, 1882.

W. R. Kutzner, Dear Sir:—I can earnestly testify to the superior merits of your "Sore Throat Cure." I have been subject to the quinsy and sore throat for the last 12 years. I have tried many medicines but never was cured until I tried your remedy. I have not had the sore throat since. I would not be without it. I cheerfully recommend it to all who are subject to the sore throat. Yours truly,
W. J. YORWARTH.

Wholesale agents, Johnston, Holloway & Co., 602 Arch street, Philadelphia; H. K. Wampole & Co., 418 Market street, Philadelphia.

Elmira, N. Y., July 19, 1882.

Mr. Phelps—Dear Sir: Up to this morning we have sold twenty-one bottles of your Rheumatic Elixir, and as far as we are able to ascertain, with good account in every case. (First 20 days).

INGRAHAM BROS., Druggists.
For sale at Hendershott's Pharmacy, Bloomsburg, Pa.

EPILEPSY ENTIRELY CURED.

Prof. Irving B. Smith, of Pike, N. Y., makes the following statement. "*Samaritan Nervine* cured me of epileptic fits."

CARES OF LIFE.

As we come to them they are received, borne with, and passed over with no more than a thought, if we are in the enjoyment of health, but if suffering with Piles or skin disease of any kind they magnify a hundred fold. C. A. Kleim, the Druggist, has Dr. Bosanko's Pile Remedy which is an absolute cure for any affection of the kind and is sold for 50c cents. July 13-eow

ARE YOU MISERABLE through Indigestion, Sour Stomach, or Constipation? Acker's Dyspepsia Tablets we guarantee will relieve you. For sale by J. H. Kinports, druggist.

For coughs, colds or croup use Kutzner's Tolu Cough Mixture. Ask your druggist for it.

ACKER'S BLOOD ELIXIR guaranteed; will cure all kinds of blood poisoning *inherited* or *contracted*. Sold by J. H. Kinports, druggist.

GOV. HOYT'S ENDORSEMENT.

Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, Pa., June 7, 1882.

Mr. John H. Pheips, Scranton, Pa., My Dear Sir:—Promptly upon receipt of your Elixir, ten days since, I entered upon its use according to direction, stopping my Iodid Potass., Ammon. and Wine of Colchicum. At that time I was completely disabled with gout in both feet and rheumatism in both knees, and helpless. Now I comfortably hobble about the house, and expect to be out in a week. It may be a coincidence, my amendment and the use of your medicine. I hope for no occasion to try it again, but if need be I will try it again in a fresh attack with great confidence. Very Truly Yours,
HENRY M. HOYT,
Governor of Pennsylvania.

For sale at Hendershott's Pharmacy, Bloomsburg, Pa.

See a woman in another column, near Speer's Vineyards, picking grapes from which Speer's Port Grape Wine is made, that is so highly esteemed by the medical profession, for the use of invalids, weakly persons and the aged.

Sold by C. A. Kleim, Bloomsburg. sept 22-1y

Kutzner's Tolu Cough Mixture, by its healing and soothing effects, affords much relief in incipient consumption. Ask your druggist for it.

A Thing of Beauty. The most brilliant shades possible, on all fabrics are made by the Diamond Dyes. Unequalled for brilliancy and durability. 10c. at druggists. Send 2c. for 32 Sample Colors. Wells, Richardson & Co. Burlington, Vt.

GUARANTEED TO CURE a cold or cough—Acker's Celebrated English Remedy. Sold by J. H. Kinport's druggist.

## EXECUTOR'S SALE,
OF VALUABLE
## Real Estate.

By virtue of the last will and testament of Geo. Shuman, late of Mifflin township, deceased, the undersigned executor of said estate will expose to public sale on

**Wednesday, April 30, 1884,**

at 10 o'clock a. m., upon the premises, a valuable timber tract of land, containing 60 acres, more or less, situate in Catawissa township, Columbia county, Pa., bounded north by lands of heirs of Daniel Shuman deceased, east by lands of Harman John, south by lands of ——— west by lands of heirs of Samuel Shuman, deceased. The tract is heavily timbered with good rock oak and white oak car timber, and is located near the Bloomferry, and line of the North & West Branch Railroad, and is convenient to good market.

Terms will be made known on day of sale.

ALLEN MANN,
April 4 Executor.

## DISCHARGE OF ASSIGNEE.

Notice is hereby given that a rule has been granted by the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county, to show cause why S. C. Jayne, assignee of A. W. Dickson shall not be discharged, having performed the duties of his trust. Rule returnable on the first Monday of May, 1884.

A. K. OSWALD,
April 4-3w Atty for Assignee.

## Wanted

Canvassers in every county in this State to take orders for Nursery stock. *Steady and desirable employment* at GOOD WAGES. Experience in the business not required. Nurseries widely and favorably known. For terms address

The C. L. Van Dusen Nursery Co.,
GENEVA, N. Y.
Van Dusen Nurseries established 1839.
Also stock at wholesale.
April 4-13t e o w

## REGISTER'S NOTICES.

Notice is hereby given to all legatees, creditors and other persons interested in the estates of the respective decedents and minors, that the following administrators' executors' and guardians' accounts have been filed in the office of the Register of Columbia county, and will be presented for confirmation and allowance in the Orphan's Court to be held in Bloomsburg, on Monday, May 5th, 1884, at 9 o'clock p. m., on said day.

No 1. The first and final account of George A. Hess Administrator of Jacob Hess late of Mifflin township deceased.

No 2. The account of Jesse Mench Administrator of Mary Adams late of Catawissa township deceased.

No 3. The first and final account of John W. Evans Administrator d b n of Ann P. Evans late of the Borough of Berwick deceased.

No 4. The first and partial account of George Hartman surviving Executor of Seth Hartman late of Catawissa township deceased.

No 5. The first and final account of W. U. Parker Administrator of Humphrey Parker late of Greenwood township deceased.

No 6. The first account of John Ashleman Administrator of John Lewis late of Sugarloaf township deceased.

No 7. The first and partial account of Isaac Heacock Executor of Enos Heacock late of Greenwood township deceased.

No 8. The final account of Abraham Wilner guardian of the person and estate of Mary M. Thomas minor child of Josiah J. Thomas late of Roaringcreek township deceased.

No 9. The first and final account of Joseph Correll Executor of Daniel D. Wiedman late of Hemlock township deceased.

No 10. The third and final account of R. L. F. Colley Executor of Alexander Colley late of Benton township deceased.

No 11. The first and partial account of Miles W. Moss Executor of Dyer C. Moss late of Benton township deceased.

No 12. The second and final account of Samuel Lehr Administrator of Joseph Lehr late of Beaver township deceased.

No 13. The first and final account of John C. Yocum Administrator of Mary J. Dennison late of Main township deceased.

No 14. The third and final account of Benjamin Barndt Administrator of William H. Orange late of Catawissa township deceased.

No 15. The first and final account of William Houghton Administrator of Lloyd Kressler late of Pine township deceased.

No 16. The account of Paul Fortner Administrator of Benjamin Hicks late of the Borough of Berwick deceased.

No 17. The first and final account of William Dietrich Executor of Joseph Dietrich late of Fishingcreek township deceased.

No 18. The first account of I. W. McKelvy Executor of Joseph Weaver late of the town of Bloomsburg deceased.

No 19 The first and final account of William Kreamer Administrator of Annie Weilliver late of Madison township deceased.

No 20. The first and final account of Joseph Rauch Administrator of Peter Heinbach late of Montour township deceased.

No 21. The first and final account of John K. Robbins Executor of Samuel Drum late of Main township deceased.

No 22. The first and final account of William Martz guardian of Henrietta, Louisa and Amelia Beaver minor children of Franklin Beaver late of Locust township deceased.

No 24. The first and final account of William Richel Executor of George Richel late of Catawissa township deceased.

G. W. STERNER,
Register.

## EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF ELIZABETH MOORE, DECEASED.

Letters testamentary on the estate of Elizabeth Moore, late of Sugarloaf township, Columbia county, Pa., deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to the undersigned executor. All persons having claims against the estate of the decedent are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned without delay.

JESSE FRITZ,
4-4-6w* Cole's Creek, Executor.

## EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF GEORGE FEDDER, DECEASED.

Letters testamentary on the estate of George Fedder, late of Mifflin township, Columbia county, Pa., deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to the undersigned executor. All persons having claims against the estate of said decedent are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned without delay.

SAMUEL SNYDER,
4-4-6w* Executor.

## COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT.

The undersigned hereby announces himself a candidate for the office of Superintendent of the Public Schools of Columbia county, and respectfully asks the support of the Directors of the county.

Mar. 28, 1884. ALFRED HOWER,
4-4 5w Catawissa, Pa.

## ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE

Town of Bloomsburg for the year ending with March 31st 1884.

Showing indebtedness etc., of the Town of Bloomsburg, for the year ending March 1884, made in accordance with the Act of Assembly of April 12th, 1858, entitled "A supplement of an Act to regulate the manner of indebtedness of municipalities, to provide for the redemption of the same, and to impose penalties for the illegal increase thereof.

Prepared and published by the corporate authorities of said Town.

### FUNDED DEBT.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bonds due Aug 1, 1883 | $ 140 00 | |
| " " Jan 1, 1884 | 100 00 | |
| " " Feb 1, " | 700 00 | |
| " " Aug 1, " | 1080 00 | |
| " " Jan 1, 1885 | 200 00 | |
| " " Feb 1, " | 700 00 | |
| " " Aug 1, " | 1080 00 | |
| " " Jan 1, 1886 | 30 00 | |
| " " Feb 1, " | 700 00 | |
| " " Aug 1, " | 780 00 | |
| " " Jan 1, 1887 | 700 00 | |
| " " Feb 1, " | 500 00 | |
| " " Aug 1, " | 800 00 | |
| " " Jan 1, 1888 | 600 00 | |
| " " Feb 1, " | 500 00 | |
| " " Aug 1, " | 320 00 | |
| " " Aug 1, 1889 | 320 00 | |
| " " " 1890 | 320 00 | |
| " " " 1891 | 340 00 | |
| " " " 1892 | 360 00 | |
| " " " 1893 | 380 00 | |
| " " " 1894 | 400 00 | |
| " " " 1895 | 400 00 | |
| " " " 1896 | 420 00 | |
| " " " 1897 | 440 00 | |
| " " " 1898 | 480 00 | |
| " " " 1899 | 240 00 | |
| Total Funded Debt | | $ 13 320 00 |

With interest on $140—from Aug. 1st 1883, and upon $13180—from Feb. 1, 1884.

### VALUATION OF TAXABLE PROPERTY IN 1883.

| | |
|---|---|
| Real Estate | $ 691705 00 |
| Personal property | 19 40 00 |
| Occupations | 9676 00 |
| Total valuation | $ 809305 00 |
| 2 per cent of above valuation. | 16109 10 |

### ASSETS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Balance of tax due on duplicate of 1882 | 61 65 | |
| Balance of tax due on duplicate of 1883 | 1187 22 | |
| Due from sundry persons on account | 5 46 | |
| Due from Wm. Webbs Est on Mkt St opening | 25 00 | |
| Due from Normal school on Sewerage | 508 28 | |
| Due from Columbia Co. on Sewerage | 250 00 | |
| Balance in hands of Treasurer | 53 64 | |
| Total amount of assets | | $ 2090 25 |

### LIABILITIES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Orders outstanding | $ 2583 09 | |
| Coupons " | 6 00 | |
| J Karns Judgment for injury to lg | 416 66 | |
| Costs on said judgment | 48 88 | $ 3054 63 |
| Excess of liabilities over the assets | | $ 964 38 |

Newton Boone Collector for 1882.

DR.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| To bal of dup of 1882 | | $ 424 30 |
| CR. | | |
| By amt paid Wm Chrisman Treas | | 363 65 |
| Balance due | | $ 60 65 |

Newton Boone collector of 1883

DR.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| To amt of dup for 1883 | | $ 9617 94 |
| CR. | | |
| By amount paid Wm. Chrisman Treasurer | | 1430 72 |
| Balance due | | $ 1187 22 |

Wm. Chrisman Treas for 1883 in account with the Town of Bloomsburg.

DR.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| To amt of tax roll of 1883 | | $ 7131 67 |
| To bal in Treas hands as per statement of 1882 | 143 27 | |
| To amt from N Boone collector of 1882 | 351 65 | |
| To amt from N Boone collector of 1883 | 1430 72 | |
| To amt collected from State tax on bonds | 66 02 | |
| To amt from S C Creasy rent of Town Park for 1883 | 30 00 | |
| To amt from G A Herring Pres being amt collected as fines, licenses &c | 40 00 | |
| To amt rec'd from Col Co on Sewerage | 750 00 | |
| To amt from J C Rutter damage from opening Market street | 15 00 | |
| To amt from G W Sterner 2 yrs rent of Town Park & interest | 59 49 | |
| To amt from E. W. M. Low removing snow | 75 | |
| To amt from Wm Chrisman hauling earth | 1 00 | |
| To amt from S Neyhart hauling earth | 50 | |
| To amt from Co tee Robbins hauling earth | 3 20 | |
| To amt from Hen

## The Different Methods of Cultivating the Strawberry.

There is much said about the several methods of cultivating the strawberry, some people adopting one and another way, and if well attended to they all seem to do well enough, but some evidently better than others. For instance, some persist in planting after the hill system, the plants quite wide apart. This is popular with some gardeners, more perhaps that it is so little followed, and regarded as more "scientific" than from any particular advantage to be derived from it. It certainly requires more labor in constantly cutting away the runners as fast as they appear, while it gives a better opportunity for the weeds to get along.

Then there is the row system, which is more popular than the hill. The plants are set about fifteen inches apart in the rows, and the rows two feet apart or a little more. This plan also admits of being hoed between the rows and the plants in the rows, and the runners are likewise cut away. This necessitates, like the hill system, a good deal of extra labor, but yields generally a good crop of large berries.

Another and better way, we think, is setting the plants in bed of any form. Some prefer the usual square or oblong garden bed, divided by walks a foot wide, or in long narrow beds, occupying an entire border or side of an ordinary sized garden; the plants to be set about fifteen inches apart each way. But few weeds make their appearance, owing to the plants filling up all the space; and such as do appear should be removed by the hand. Should the plants become too much crowded, they must be thinned out. In this way, while as large berries are obtained as in any other way, if not to a greater extent, the beds remain in good bearing fully twice as long, inasmuch as that while the other methods continue bearing from the old stools the bed can supply itself with vines, by removing the old ones of a portion of them. We have had beds to continue to make full yields for five or six years, and for never less than four, when properly at tended to.

In setting out the strawberry it can be done either in spring, or fall; if in the fall the first week in September is preferred, but many persons anticipate this by selecting the last ten days of summer—that is, from the 20th of August. Spring planting will insure a full yield the following year; while August and September planting cannot be depended on for even half a crop without very careful setting out and after attention, by liberal mulching, as a protective against the hot suns that generally prevail at that season. But we have known fine crops to be raised from fall planting and it is contended that such crops may generally be insured by this extra attention. However this may really be, this season for planting has become very popular and is pursued by a majority of expert growers. The soil for the strawberry should not be very moist, dug a good depth, and enriched highly with well rotted barnyard manure. The plants should contain plenty of fibrous roots and should be set no deeper than to cover the roots and then the ground pressed rather firmly around them. Mulch well and keep clear of weeds. At the approach of winter cover lightly with long stable manure or straw. Before setting out the plants in the fall, select from your old beds strong young plants as soon as they are large enough and are sufficiently rooted, say the latter part of July, and transplant to a cool, well prepared bed, where they will speedily take root and grow rapidly and afford extra good plants for setting out three or four weeks after, and produce a tolerable crop the following year.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

## The Hayes Hennery.

HOW A POWERFUL MIND MAY CIRCUMVENT A NEST HIDER.

The fact of Mrs. Hayes going into the hen trade is no reflection upon her husband, and he is a great help to her, as he was when she was president. Those who have visited Fremont say they do not know what the lady would do without Mr. Hayes. He knows all the hens by name, and can tell at a glance which are the best providers of eggs. There is, perhaps, no man in the country who is a more successful hunter of hens' eggs than Mr. Hayes. A hen cannot deceive him. He seems to know instinctively when a hen has put up a job to go off somewhere to a retired spot and "steal her nest," as the saying is, and he watches the hen. He does not follow the hen directly as some less brainy man would do, and thus arouse the suspicions of the deceptive fowl, but seems to go off the other way, though his eye is upon that hen. It is said to be an interesting sight to see a hen wandering off down among the gooseberry bushes, clucking and digging for worms as though she had no thought of deceiving her benefactor, and Mr. Hayes walking the other way whistling: "We'll never miss the water till the well runs dry," and not appearing to notice the hen. Suddenly the hen disappears and goes under a bush and lays an egg. It is then that Mr. Hayes gives play to the massive brain that he has constantly concealed about his person. He makes no memorandum, but keeps in his head the location of every such nest. Some men would go right to the hen, catch her in the act and accuse her to her face of duplicity and double dealing, but Mr. Hayes is not that kind of a man. When the hen comes back to the hen house he does not show any signs of chagrin to the hen. Does not look at her as much as to say, "I am onto your scheme, old lady," but treats her just the same as any other hen, thus disarming her of all suspicion that her hellish plot is discovered. But the next day, after the miserable hen has laid her second egg and gone away, the ex-president goes to the nest and takes one of the eggs, and so on each day, the hen, who is not good at mathematics, thinking she is laying up treasures where neither moth, nor rust, nor ex-presidents doth corrupt. After a hen has laid a dozen or so eggs thus, and begins to think of setting, she looks at the result of her labors, and decides that it is the work of an incendiary and gives up the job. The ex president is said to be one of the most expert hen detectives in this country, and Mrs. Hayes would not be without him for the world.—*Peck's Sun.*

There is a good old fairy story of a girl who received from the good people the marvellous property of dropping pearls and diamonds from her lips whenever she spoke. This fairy gift has found a rival in a recent present to the Pope of a fish, made of solid gold, studded with rubies, which, whenever it opens its mouth, pours coins of virgin gold into the hand of its fortunate owner, but unfortunately it has not the gift of durability, and the Pope must be sparing of his tests.

## Notice.

THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS ARE PUBLISHED FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE PUBLIC—READ AND REFLECT.

"I consider that I owe my life to "Warner's Safe Cure.
F. B. Randolph,
*Jersey City, N. J.* 203 Jewett Ave.

"I have used eight bottles of War"ner's Safe Cure, and honestly believe "it saved my life.
A. F. Carlisle," Editor, *Clarion. Carlysle, Pa., Feb. 2nd.*

"I was given up by my physicians to "die with dropsy, but Warner's Safe "Cure restored me."
D. E. McCarthy,
*Virginia, Nev.* *Chronicle.*

"Three bottles of Warner's Safe "Cure cured me of severe burning "pain in the kidneys, especially at "night." J. M. Mendell.
*Lodi, Cal.*

"Five bottles of Warner's Safe Cure "cured me of a very severe case of kid"ney complaint."
F. B. Semple,
Clerk American House.
*Denver, Cal.*

"Warner's Safe Cure saved my "wife's life when the best doctors and "mineral springs of the country did her no good." J. B. Woodruff.
*Winsted, Conn.*

"I had enlargement of the heart, "which was pronounced incurable, and "I was often thought to be dying, but "Warner's Safe Cure and Safe Pills re"stored me to health."
Lafayette Wallingford.
*East Rochester, N. H.*

"Owing to the high temperature of "the room in which I worked I con"tracted a terrible cold that produced "serious kidney disorder. Warner's "Safe Cure restored me to health."
James Bruce.
*Exeter, N. H.*

"Warner's Safe Cure has saved my "boy. Doctors pronounced his the "worst case of Bright's Disease they "ever saw." E. B. Buck,
Editor Macoupin County *Enquirer, Carlinville, Ills., March 1st.*

"I was treated by Doctors Agnew "and Webster, of New York, who pro"nounced me afflicted with Bright's "disease. I was bloated exceedingly, "but Warner's Safe Cure, I verily be"lieve, saved my life."
Geo. C. Stevens.
*South Norwalk, Conn.*

"I had kidney disorders, indigestion, "rheumatism and lumbago for three "years. I grew worse and felt as though "a hundred pound weight was dragging "down my liver and kidneys. War"ner's Safe Cure has fully restored me."
C. B. De Novelles,
*Albany, N. Y.* 640 Broadway.

"Previous to a year ago I was se"verely afflicted with kidney difficulty. "My back ached, my urine was "sudsy," "and I was in a bad way. I had tried "various remedies, but only with tempo"rary relief, until I began the use of "Warner's Safe Cure, three bottles of "which, with the Safe Pills, *effectually "cured* me, and I have not had an at"tack since." Henry Hoehm,
*Cleveland, O.* Captain of Police.

"For years I have had excruciating "pains in the small of my back and was "not able to raise from bed or be in a "sitting posture. The doctors claimed "that I was suffering from spinal dis"ease, and I never expected to leave "my bed again. Though having no "hope of recovery, Warner's Safe Cure "was recommended to me, which I "commenced taking, and eight bottles "have made a permanent cure.
Mrs. Christjahn,
No. 28 Thirteenth street.
*Chicago, Feb. 28th.*

"About two years ago I resorted to "the use of Warner's Safe Cure, tak"ing in all thirty-two bottles for kid"ney and urinary affections, and it has "proved a complete success, and radi"cally cured the pain in my back. A "lady of this county, a confirmed invalid "for three years past, with what the "doctors here said was internal cancer, "beyond all skill and hope, in the doc"tors' opinion, has been raised almost "from the dead by the use of nine bot"tles of this excellent medicine.
J. H. Hudson.
*Altoona, Pa., Feb. 27th.*

## The Out-Door Peddler Should Go.

The out-door peddler comes ringing our door-bells and poking his head in through the vestibules, refusing to be dismissed peremptorily, whereas he ought to be arrested for ringing the door-bell at all. There ought to be some more legal way to stop the street peddler's career. Of course any sort of honest occupation is better than begging, but the out-door agent invades rights that makes it questionable whether his vocation is honest or honorable.

A man's house is his castle; and really no human being has a right at his door-bell except on some legitimate errand, recognized as proper by the occupant of the house approached. Besides, door-bells cost money, and the peddler has no earthly right to hasten the wear and tear of the door-bell. Housekeepers that are worthy the name take some pride in keeping their door-steps clean and go to considerable expense to keep them clean. But the impudent peddler soils the steps as well as wears out the door-bell; is offensive if ordered away; thinks this is a free country, and persists in his invasion of all the principles of right and all the sacredness of one's own home.

It is no excuse that the peddler has vegetables, or subscription books or tooth-picks cheaper than they can be bought at the stores. If cheaper they are apt to be inferior and in many cases deceptive and unfit to use. And cheap or dear no mere trifling advantage of this sort can compensate for the perpetual annoyance and wrong of the street peddlers profession. It seems that there ought to be an ordinance against the out-door peddler, and that the leisurely, do-nothing policemen could not be better employed than in protecting the homes of the people against this impertinent invasion.—*Times.*

A recent advertisement reads as follows: "If the gentleman who leaves the shoe store with a red head will return the umbrella of a young lady with whalebone ribs and an iron handle to the slate-roofed grocer's shop he will hear of something to his advantage, as the same is the gift of a deceased mother now no more, with the name engraved on it."

## The Perils of Home.

ACCIDENT INSURANCE MOST REQUIRED BY THOSE WHO NEVER TRAVEL.

The man in the ticket office said: "Have an accident insurance ticket, also?"

"No," I said, after studying the matter over a little. "No, I believe not; I am going to be traveling by rail all day to-day. However, to-morrow I don't travel. Give me one for to-morrow."

The man looked puzzled. He said: "But it is for accident insurance, and if you are going to travel by rail—"

"If I am going to travel by rail, I shan't need it. Lying at home in bed is the thing I am afraid of."

I had been looking into this matter. Last year I traveled 20,000 miles, almost entirely by rail; the year before, I traveled over 25,000 miles, half by sea and half by rail; and the year before that I traveled in the neighborhood of 10,020 miles, exclusively by rail. I suppose if I put in all the little odd journeys here and there, I may say I have traveled 60,000 miles during the three years I have mentioned. And never an accident.

For a good while I said to myself every morning: "Now I have escaped thus far, and so the chances are just that much increased that I shall catch it this time. I will be shrewd, and buy an accident ticket." And to a dead moral certainly I drew a blank, and went to bed that night without a joint started or a bone splintered. I got tired of that sort of daily bother, and fell to buying accident tickets that were good for a month. I said to myself, "A man can't buy thirty blanks in one bundle."

But I was mistaken. There was never a prize in the lot. I could read of railway accidents every day—the newspaper atmosphere was foggy with them; but somehow they never came my way. I found I had spent a good deal of money in the accident business, and had nothing to show for it. My suspicions were aroused, and I began to hunt around for somebody that had won in this lottery. I found plenty of people who had invested, but not an individual that had ever had an accident or made a cent. I stopped buying accident tickets and went to ciphering. The result was astounding. The peril lay not in traveling, but staying at home.

I hunted up statistics and was amazed to find that after all the glaring newspaper headings concerning railroad disasters, less than 300 people had really lost their lives by those disasters in the preceding twelve months. The Erie road was set down as the most murderous in the list. It had killed forty-six or twenty-six, I do not exactly remember which, but I know the number was double that of any other road. But the fact straightway suggested itself that the Erie was an immensely long road, and did more business than any other line in the country; so the double number of killed ceased to be a matter of surprise.

By further figuring it appeared that between New York and Rochester the Erie ran eight passenger trains each way every day—sixteen together—and carried a daily average of 6,000 persons. That is about 1,600,000 in six months, the population of New York city. Well, the Erie kills from thirteen to twenty-three persons out of its 1,000,000 in six months; and in the same time 13,000 out of New York's 1,000,000 died in their beds! My flesh crept; my hair stood on end. "This is appalling," I said. "The danger isn't travelling by rail, but in trusting to those deadly beds. I will never sleep in a bed again."

I had figured on considerably less than one-half the length of the Erie road. It was plain that the entire road must transport at least 12,000 people every day. There are many short roads running out of Boston that do fully as much; a great many such roads. There are a great many roads scattered about the Union that do a prodigious passenger business, therefore it was fair to presume that an average of 2,500 passengers a day for each road in the country would be about correct. There are 846 railway lines in our country, and 846 times 2,500 are 2,115,000. So the railways of America move more than 2,000,000 of people every day—650,000,000 of people a year, without counting the Sundays. They do that, too—there is no question about it—though where they get the raw material is clear beyond the jurisdiction of my arithmetic; for I have hunted the census through and I find that there are not that many people in the United States, by a matter of 610,000,000 at the very least. They must use some of the same people over again, likely.

San Francisco is one-eighth as populous as New York; there are sixty deaths a week in the former and 500 a week in the latter—if they have luck. That is 3,120 deaths a year in San Francisco, and eight times as many in New York—say about 25,000 or 26,000. The health of the two places is the same. So we will let it stand as a fair presumption that this will hold good all over the country, and that consequently 25,000 out of every 1,000,000 people we have must die every year. That amounts to one-fortieth of our total population. One million of us, then, die annually. Out of this 1,000,000 of us, 10,000 or 12,000 are stabbed, shot, drowned, hanged, poisoned, or meet a similar violent death in some other popular way, such as perishing by kerosene lamp and hoop-skirt conflagrations, getting buried in coal mines, falling off housetops, breaking through church or lecture-room floors, taking patent medicines, or committing suicide in other forms. The Erie railroad kills from twenty-three to forty-six the other 845 railroads kill an average of one-third of a man each; and the rest of that 1,000,000 amounting in the aggregate to the appalling figure of 887,731 corpses, die naturally in their beds.

You will excuse me from taking any more chances in those beds. The railroads are good enough for me.

And my advice to all people is: Don't stay at home any more than you can help; but when you have got to stay at home a while, buy a package of those insurance tickets and sit up nights. You cannot be too cautious.

[One can see now why I answered that ticket agent in the manner recorded at the top of this sketch.]

The moral of this composition is, that thoughtless people grumble more than is fair about railroad management in the United States. When we consider that every day and night of the year full 14,000 railway trains of various kinds, freighted with life and armed with death, go thundering over the land, the marvel is, not that they kill 300 human beings in a twelve month but that they do not kill 300 times 300.—*Mark Twain.*

Puck wishes to know if would is pronounced "wood" and could pronounced "cood," why isn't Gould pronounced "good?" Gould is pronounced "good," very good, if you leave the "u" out.

## "Maryland, My Maryland."

* * * Pretty wives and
Lovely daughters."

"My farm lies in a rather low and miasmatic situation, and

"My wife!"

"Who?"

"Was a very pretty blonde!"

Twenty years ago, became

"Sallow!"

"Hollow-eyed!"

"Withered and aged!"

Before her time, from

Malarial vapors, though she made no particular complaint, not being one of the grumpy kind, yet caused me great uneasiness.

"A short time ago I purchased your remedy for one of the children, who had a very severe attack of biliousness, and it occurred to me that the remedy might help my wife, as I found that our little girl upon recovery had

"Lost!"

"Her sallowness, and looked as fresh as a new blown daisy. Well the story is soon old. My wife to-day has gained her old-time beauty with compound interest, and is now as handsome a matron (if I do say it myself) as can be found in this county, which is noted for pretty women. And I have only Hop Bitters to thank for it.

"The dear creature just looked over my shoulder and says, 'I can flatter equal to the days of our courtship,' and that reminds me there might be *more pretty wives if* my brother farmers would do as I have done."

Hoping you may long be spared to do good, I thankfully remain,
Most truly yours,
C. L. James.
Beltsville, Prince George Co., Md., May 26th, 1883.

WANTED.—One Lady or Gentleman in every town. $25 a week and expenses. Address AMERICAN PUBLISHING CO., 17 North Tenth St., Philadelphia, Pa. 1-4-4m

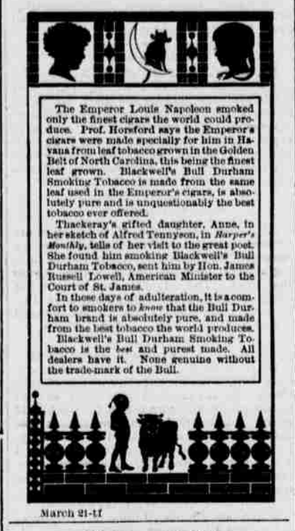
TO ADVERTISERS.—Lowest Rates for advertising in 970 good newspapers sent free. Address GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., 10 Spruce St., N. Y. March 14-4w F

The Emperor Louis Napoleon smoked only the finest cigars the world could produce. Prof. Horsford says the Emperor's cigars were made specially for him in Havana from leaf tobacco grown in the Golden Belt of North Carolina, this being the finest leaf grown. Blackwell's Bull Durham Smoking Tobacco is made from the same leaf used in the Emperor's cigars, is absolutely pure and is unquestionably the best tobacco ever offered.

Thackeray's gifted daughter, Anne, in her sketch of Alfred Tennyson, in *Harper's Monthly*, tells of her visit to the great poet. She found him smoking Blackwell's Bull Durham Tobacco, sent him by Hon. James Russell Lowell, American Minister to the Court of St. James.

In those days of adulteration, it is a comfort to smokers to know that the Bull Durham brand is absolutely pure, and made from the best tobacco the world produces.

Blackwell's Bull Durham Smoking Tobacco is the best and purest made. All dealers have it. None genuine without the trade-mark of the Bull.



March 21-tf

AYER'S
Sarsaparilla

Is a highly concentrated extract of Sarsaparilla and other blood-purifying roots, combined with Iodide of Potassium and Iron, and is the safest, most reliable, and most economical blood-purifier that can be used. It invariably expels all blood poisons from the system, enriches and renews the blood, and restores its vitalizing power. It is the best known remedy for Scrofula and all Scrofulous Complaints, Erysipelas, Eczema, Ringworm, Blotches, Sores, Boils, Tumors, and Eruptions of the Skin, as also for all disorders caused by a thin and impoverished, or corrupted, condition of the blood, such as Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Rheumatic Gout, General Debility, and Scrofulous Catarrh.

Inflammatory Rheumatism Cured.

"Ayer's Sarsaparilla has cured me of the Inflammatory Rheumatism, with which I have suffered for many years.
W. H. Moore."
Durham, Ia., March 2, 1882.
PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists; $1, six bottles for $5.

KIDNEY-WORT

DOES WONDERFUL CURES OF KIDNEY DISEASES AND LIVER COMPLAINTS, Why?
Because it acts on the LIVER, BOWELS and KIDNEYS at the same time.
Because it cleanses the system of the poisonous humors that develope in Kidney and Urinary Diseases, Biliousness, Jaundice, Constipation, Piles, or in Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Nervous Disorders and all Female Complaints.
SOLID PROOF OF THIS.
IT WILL SURELY CURE CONSTIPATION, PILES, and RHEUMATISM, By causing FREE ACTION of all the organs and functions, thereby
CLEANSING the BLOOD
restoring the normal power to throw off disease.
THOUSANDS OF CASES
of the worst forms of these terrible diseases have been quickly relieved, and in a short time PERFECTLY CURED.
PRICE, $1. LIQUID OR DRY. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS. Dry can be sent by mail.
WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co., Burlington, Vt.
Send stamp for Diary Almanac for 1884.
KIDNEY-WORT

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PICTURESQUE
Washington.
PEN AND PENCIL SKETCHES
Of its Scenery, History, Traditions, Public and Social Life, with graphic descriptions of the Capitol, Congress, the White House, and the Government, Departments, with Views at Mount Vernon, a map of Washington, and Diagrams of the Halls of Congress. By JOSE'H WEST MOORE.
To all classes this is a book of great interest. It is concise, graphic, thorough, and interesting. Illustrated by over 100 beautiful new engravings by leading American artists, and elegantly bound, a book for all homes. Sold only by subscription.
Agents are meeting with great success.
Agents wanted, male or female, in every township in the United States. Previous experience, while desirable, not absolutely required, as we give instructions necessary for success. If unemployed, write us. For terms to Agents address the publishers.
J. A. & R. A. REID, Providence, R. I.
March 14-6w

PEABODY HOTEL.
PHILADELPHIA.
9th St. south of Chestnut, one square south of the New Post Office, one half square from Walnut St. Theatre and in the very business centre of the city. On the American and European plans. Good rooms from 50c to $3.00 per day. Remodelled and newly furnished.
W. Payne, M. D.,
nov 30-1 y Owner & Proprietor.

The BUTTER
For COLOR and SWEETNESS Use BEAN'S CONCENTRATED Extract of Annatto.
Nature's own Color. Brightest and Strongest. Buy of your Merchant. Sent, mailed 25 cts. in stamps for a sample, coloring 500 lbs. to "BEAN, BARR & CO., No. 835 Market St., PHILAD'A.
June1-1y a&s

SPEER'S
PORTUGAL GRAPE WINE
Also
UNFERMENTED GRAPE JUICE.
Used in the principal Churches for Communion. Excellent for Females, Weakly Persons and the aged.

EXCELLENT FOR FEMALES AND WEAKLY PERSONS.

Speer's Port Grape Wine!
FOUR YEARS OLD.
THIS CELEBRATED WINE is the pure juice of the dead ripe Oporto Grape, raised in Speer's vineyards. Its invaluable,
Tonic and Strengthening Properties
are unsurpassed by any other Wine. Being produced under Mr. Speer's own personal supervision, its purity and genuineness, are guaranteed by the principal Hospitals and Boards of Health who have examined it. The youngest child may partake of it, and the weakest invalid use it to advantage. It is particularly beneficial to the aged and debilitated, and suited to the various ailments that affect the weaker sex.
It is in every respect A WINE TO BE RELIED ON.
Speer's Unfermented Grape Juice.
Is the juice of the Oporto Grapes preserved in its natural, fresh, sweet state as it runs from the press by fumigation, thereby destroying the exciter of fermentation. It is perfectly pure, free from spirits and will keep in any climate.
Speer's Burgundy.
Is a dark rich medium Dry Wine used by the wealthy classes as a Table or Dinner Wine, and by physicians in cases where a dry wine instead of a sweet port is desired.
Speer's (Socialite) Claret.
Is held in high estimation for its richness as a Dry Table Wine especially suited for dinner use,
Speer's P. J. Sherry.
Is a wine of Superior Character and partakes of the rich qualities of the grape from which it is made.
Speer's P. J. Brandy.
IS A PURE distillation from the grape, and stands unrivalled in this Country for medicinal purposes.
It has a peculiar flavor, similar to that of the grapes from which it is distilled,
See that the signature of ALFRED SPEER, Passaic N. J., is over the cork of each bottle.
SOLD BY C. A. KLEIM.
AND BY DRUGGISTS EVERY WHERE.
Sep. 28-'83 1yr.

GOLD for the working class. Send 10 cents for postage, and we will mail you *free*, a royal valuable box of sample goods that will put you in the way of making more money in a few days than you ever thought possible at any business. Capital not required. We will start you. You can work all the time or in spare time only. The work is universally adapted to both sexes, young and old. You can easily earn from 50 cents to $5 every evening. That all who want may test the business, we make this unparalled offer; to all that are not well satisfied we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing us. Full particulars directions, etc., sent free. Fortunes will be made by those who give their whole time to the work. Great success absolutely sure. Don't delay. Start now. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine. Dec 21-1

YOU CANNOT GET WELL AT HOME.
Fairview Electropathic Institute,
BINGHAMTON, N. Y.
A GOOD PLACE FOR THE SICK.
The house is specially fitted up for the comfort of invalids who desire a pleasant and Christian home. Stands on high ground with plenty of shade. Personal attention given to every patient. Electricity and Galvanism in their different modifications a specialty. Prof. Mills has given many years of study and practice to this branch, and hundreds will testify to his skill.
Send for circular, stating what paper you saw this in. PROF. HENRY MILLS,
Mrs. ALICE FRENCH MILLS,
Lock Box 97. Binghamton, N. Y.
Sept. 7'83-1y.

Silver Plated Ware.
Modern inventions have greatly improved the manufacture of Silver-Plated Ware, and skilled designers have contributed largely to the attainment of the present symmetry in shapes.
Our Tea Sets, Dinner Services and Flat Ware, such as Knives, Forks and Spoons, have the appearance and finish of solid silver. In these the assortment is at all times large and complete.
The productions of all prominent makers will be found represented in our stock. In the higher grades we particularly recommend the Hard Metal wares of the Gorham Co.
We cordially invite an examination of our stock, feeling confident that the moderate prices prevailing, cannot fail to give entire satisfaction to every one.
J. E. Caldwell & Co.,
902 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

EXCHANGE HOTEL.
W. R. TUBBS, PROPRIETOR
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
OPPOSITE COURT HOUSE.
Large and convenient sample rooms. Bath rooms hot and cold water, and all modern conveniences

$66 a week at home. $5.00 outfit free. Pay absolutely sure. No risk. Capital not required. Reader, if you want business at which persons of either sex, young or old, can make great pay all the time they work, with absolute certainty, write for particulars to H. Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine. Dec 21-1y

AGENTS wanted for The Lives of all the Presidents of the U. S. The largest, handsomest best book ever sold for less than twice our price. The fastest selling book in America. Immense profits to agents. All intelligent people want it. Any one can become a successful agent. Terms free, Hallett Book Co., Portland, Maine. Dec 21-1y

A PRIZE. Send six cents for postage, and receive free, a costly box of goods which will help you to more money right away than anything else in this world. All, of either sex, succeed from first hour. The broad road to fortune opens before the workers absolutely sure. At once address, True & Co., Augusta, Maine. Dec 21-1y

A Fortune in Cattle Raising
THE NEW MEXICO AND COLORADO RANCH AND CATTLE CO., controlling over ONE MILLION ACRES of the finest grazing lands in New Mexico and Colorado, is desirous of obtaining the co-operation of investors to increase their herd to 12,000 head of cattle, having on hand already 3,000 herd. Yearly increase over 40 per cent. Annual cash dividends of ten per cent. and upwards from surplus sales, and the herd constantly increasing. A safe and profitable payment. Send for full particulars to
E. D. BARNES, Sec'y.
Mill's Building, 35 Wall St., New York.
March 14-4w r

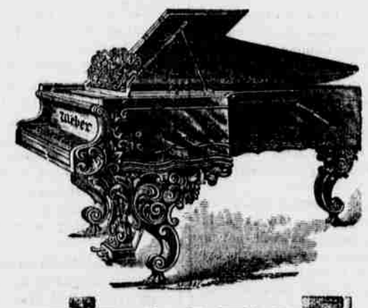
COLEMAN
Business
COLLEGE, NEWARK, N. J.
20 minutes of New York. More positions for graduates than all other schools combined. Life Scholarship, $40. Write for circulars.
March 14-4w F

SUBSCRIBE NOW FOR
THE COLUMBIAN
$1.50 A YEAR.

J. SALTZER,
HEADQUARTERS
For the Celebrated Chickering, Ivers & Pond, and Vose & Son Pianos. World-renowned Estey Organs, Violins, Accordeons and Sheet Music. Celebrated White, New High Arm Davis, New Home, Royal St. John, and Light Running Domestic Sewing Machines. Needles, oil and attachments for all makes of Sewing Machines.
MAIN STREET,
Bloomsburg

SPRING and SUMMER
STYLES
CAN NOW BE SEEN
AT
DAVID LOWENBERG'S,
THE
MERCHANT TAILOR,
Bloomsburg.

WEBER--HARDMAN



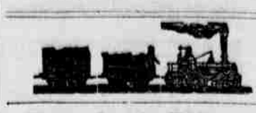
PIANOS,
FINE INLAID FRENCH WALNUT CASE ORGAN, 9 STOPS, $90 CASH.
Easy Terms. Satisfaction Guaranteed.
BACON'S PIANO WARE ROOMS,
MUSIC HALL BLOCK, WILKES-BARRE, PA
June1

LOOK! LOOK!
GRAND WORD CONTEST!
PLEASANT AND INSTRUCTIVE PASTIME.
MAGNIFICENT AND COSTLY PREMIUMS GIVEN.
1st. Solid Gold Watch, - - Worth $100,00
2d. Magnificent Tea Set, embracing Waiter, 24 inch, Hammered and Engraved, 6 pieces Hammered and Engraved with Gold Lined Slop and Cream, Quadruple Plate, 100.00
3d. Tilting Ice Water Set, Hand Chased or Chased Satin, with Gold Lined Slop and Cup, 25.00
4th. Tilting Ice Water Set, Engraved, with Gold Lined Movable Slop and Cup, 22.00
5th. Toilet Stand, Fine Decorated Bottle and Powder Box, with Satin Lined Jewel Drawer, 21.00
6th. Fruit Stand, Rich Decorated Glass, either Blue or Amber, 17.00
7th. Tete-a-Tete Set, 3 pieces, Red and Amber Glass, Hand Engraved, 12.50
8th. Bell Castor, Chased Bell Handles. The bell can readily be detached from the Handle, 10.50
9th. Ice Pitcher, 3 quarts, Chased, Double Walled, 10.00
10th. Cake Stand, Chased and Gold Lined, 7.00
11th. Fruit Stand, Rock Crystal Glass, beautifully cut. 7.00
The manufacturers of the Celebrated Day's Soap, will give on the 1st of May, 1884, the above costly and beautiful Premiums to the persons making out the largest list of words from the words
Day's Celebrated Soap.
—CONDITIONS.—
1st. All lists must be accompanied by a 2 Cent Stamp for return postage, and the written statement that you have and are now using the Day's Soap in your family, and the name and address of the Grocer from whom you buy it.
2d. Words must be written plainly and numbered.
3d. No words will be counted in which letters are used, not found in the words Day's Celebrated Soap.
4th. All lists must be in by the 1st of May as the premiums will be given on that day.
5th. The Premiums will be given in rotation according to largest list of words.
6th. Write your name and address plainly on lists, and for further information and instruction enclose 2 Cent Stamp.
This offer is made to induce you to try and use the Purest and Best Soap Made. By its use you have No Boiling, No Scalding, No Heat, No Steam, and your washing done in one-half the usual time.
Day's Soap must be used as directed. Directions will be found on each wrapper. The Day's Soap can be had of leading wholesale and retail grocers throughout the United States.
Elegantly Embossed Cards given with Day's Soap
Manufactured by DAY & FRICK,
1754, 1756, 1758, 1760 & 1762 Howard St. & 1755, 1756, 1757, 1759 & 1761 Waterloo St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Feb 1-13w For sale by all jobbers Bloomsburg, Pa.

L. A. SHATTUCK, M. D.
Medical Superintendent of the Sanitarium.
Invalid's Home.
Bloomsburg, Pa.,
Devotes special attention to Epilepsy, Nervous Affections, and Diseases of Women.
Patients received at the Sanitarium on reasonable terms for board and treatment.
P. S.—No charge for first consultation.
apr 27. '83

B. F. SHARPLESS'
FOUNDRY
Near L & B Depot, Bloomsburg Pa.
Manufacturer of First class ranges in different styles, cook stoves, parlor stoves and stoves for heating stores, school houses, churches &c. Large stock of tinware and stove repairs, such as grates, fire brick, lids, centres
CALL AND SECURE BARGAINS.
Oct 26 tf

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.



## Pennsylvania Railroad.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division, and Northern Central Railway.

TIME TABLE.

In effect Nov. 19th, 1883. Trains leave Sunbury.

EASTWARD.

9.35 a. m., Lock Haven Express (daily except Sunday), for Harrisburg and intermediate stations Lancaster, Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Washington, arriving at Philadelphia 3.15 p. m.; New York, 6.20 p. m.; Baltimore, 5.10 p. m.; Washington 6.20 p. m., through passenger coach to Philadelphia.

1.55 p. m.—Day express (daily except Sunday), for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, Lancaster, Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Washington, arriving at Philadelphia 7.35 p. m.; New York, 10.30 p. m.; Baltimore, 7.30 p. m.; Washington, 8.4 p. m. Pullman Parlor car through to Philadelphia and passenger coach through to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

8.30 p. m.—Williamsport Accommodation (daily) for Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, Lancaster, Philadelphia and New York, arriving at Philadelphia 3 55 a. m.; New York 6.10 a. m. sleeping car accommodations can be secured at Harrisburg for Philadelphia and New York. On Sundays a through sleeping car will be run; on this train from Williamsport to Philadelphia. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7 a. m.

2.10 a. m.—Erie Mail (daily except Monday) for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, Lancaster, Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Washington, arriving at Philadelphia 7.50 a. m.; New York, 11.20 a. m.; Baltimore 7.40 a. m.; Washington, 8.50 a. m. Through Pullman sleeping cars are run on this train to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, and through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

6.30 a. m.—Erie Mail (daily except Sunday), for Erie and all intermediate stations with through Pullman Palace car and through passenger coaches to Erie, and through Pullman Palace cars to Buffalo via Emporium. On Sundays this train runs to Renovo, with Pullman Palace car to Williamsport and passenger coaches to Renovo.

For Canandaigua and Intermediate stations, Roches er, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, (daily except Sundays) with through Pullman Palace car and passenger coaches to Rochester.

1.05 p. m.—Niagara Express (daily except Sunday) for Kane and intermediate stations with through passenger coaches to Kane and parlor car to Williamsport. For Canandaigua and principal intermediate stations, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls with through passenger coaches to Rochester.

5.35 p. m.—Fast line (daily except Sunday for Renovo and intermediate stations, and Elmira, Watkins and intermediate stations, with through passenger coaches to Renovo and Watkins.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR SUNBURY FROM THE EAST AND SOUTH.

Niagara Express leave Philadelphia, 7.40 a. m.; Baltimore 7.30 a. m. (daily except Sunday) arriving at Sunbury, 1.05 p. m. with through Pullman Parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Fast Line leaves New York 8.00 a. m.; Philadelphia, 11.10 a. m.; Washington, 9.40 a. m.; Baltimore, 10.50 a. m., (daily except Sunday) arriving at Sunbury, 5.20 p. m., with through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Erie Mail leaves New York 8.00 p. m.; Philadelphia, 11.20 p. m.; Washington, 10.0 p. m.; Baltimore, 11.25 p. m., (daily) arriving at Sunbury 6.15 a. m., with through Pullman Palace Sleeping cars from Philadelphia, Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia. Sleeper from Washington runs daily except Sunday.

SUNBURY, HAZLETON & WILKES-BARRE RAILROAD AND NORTH & WEST BRANCH RAILWAY.

(Daily except Sunday.)

Mail East leaves Sunbury (daily except Sunday) 6.45 a. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 7.41 a. m., Wilkes-barre 9.20 a. m.

Express East leaves Sunbury 5.35 p. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 6.31 p. m., Wilkes-barre 8.10 p. m.

Mail West leaves Wilkes-barre 10.30 a. m. arriving at Bloom Ferry 12.01 p. m., Sunbury 12.55 p. m.

Express West leaves Wilkes-barre 5.30 p. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 7.07 p. m., Sunbury 8.05 p. m.

CHAS. E. PUGH, Gen. Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen. Passenger Agent.

## Philadelphia and Reading Road

ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS.

Nov. 5, 1883

TRAINS LEAVE RUPERT AS FOLLOWS (SUNDAY EXCEPTED.

For New York, Philadelphia, Reading, Pottsville Tamaqua, &c., 11,45 a. m;

For Catawissa, 11,45 a. m. 6.13 and 10.30 p. m.

For Williamsport, 6,35 11.45 a. m. and 4,06 p. m.

For Lewisburg and Sunbury, 4.06 p. m.

TRAINS FOR RUPERT LEAVE AS FOLLOWS, (SUNDAY EXCEPTED.)

Leave New York, via. Tamanend 9,00 a. m. and via. Bound Brook Route 7,45 a. m.

Leave Philadelphia, 9,50 a. m.

Leave Reading, 11,50 a. m., Pottsville, 12,30 p. m. and Tamaqua, 1,35 p. m.

Leave Catawissa, 6.30 11.05 a. m. and 4,00 p. m.

Leave Williamsport, 9.45 a. m, 4.05 p. m. and 6.00 p. m

Leave Sunbury 4.34 p. m.

" Lewisburg 4.48 p. m.

Passengers to and from New York, via. Tamanend and to and from Philadelphia go through without change of cars.

J. E. WOOTTEN, General Manager

C. G. HANCOCK, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.
Jan. 10, 1881—tf.

## Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

BLOOMSBURG DIVISION.

| NORTH. | | | STATIONS. | SOUTH.